

Fourth Edition

MCQs in Internal Medicine

2184 MCQs for Self-Assessment and Review for UGs

From the Author of Bedside Clinics in Medicine, Part I and II



Arup Kumar Kundu



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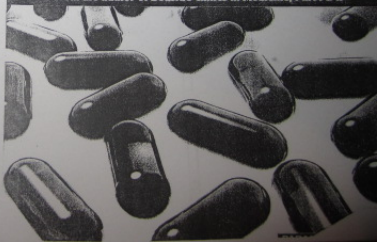
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Kundu's
MCQs in
Internal Medicine

Arup Kumar Kundu

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1. GASTROENTEROLOGY

1. **Parulis is**
 A. Blue line in the gum in lead poisoning
 B. Synonymous with Ludwig's angina
 C. Acute pulpitis
 D. The pus in the periapical abscess discharging into the oral cavity

2. **Diarrhoea may be associated with all except**
 A. Clindamycin
 B. Sucralfate
 C. Digitalis
 D. Colchicine

3. **Halitosis is present in all except**
 A. Hepatic failure
 B. Atrophic rhinitis
 C. Amoebic liver abscess
 D. Gastro-colic fistula

4. **Passage of a bolus of food through oesophagus is the function of**
 A. Primary peristaltic wave
 B. Secondary peristaltic wave
 C. Tertiary peristaltic wave
 D. Voluntary phase of deglutition

5. **Oral mucous membrane may be affected in all except**
 A. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
 B. Pemphigus vulgaris
 C. Lichen planus
 D. Dermatitis herpetiformis

6. **Pyrosis is better known as**
 A. Singultus
 B. Heartburn
 C. Water brash
 D. Retching

7. **Hyperdefaecation is found in all except**
 A. Proctitis
 B. Irritable bowel syndrome
 C. Diabetes mellitus
 D. Hyperthyroidism

8. **Sialorrhoea is associated with all of the following except**
 A. Wilson's disease
 B. Achalasia cardia
 C. Carcinoma of the tongue
 D. Post-encephalitic parkinsonism

Ans: 1-D 2-B 3-C 4-A 5-D 6-B 7-C 8-B

Noma (carcru oris) may be a feature of all except

- A. Genetic deficiency of catalase B. Kala-azar
C. Measles D. Chronic myeloid leukaemia

Aerophagia is commonly found in all except

- A. Rapid eating habit B. Hypochondriac personality
C. Pyloric stenosis D. Chronic anxiety states

Macroglossia is not found in

- A. Bulbar palsy B. Primary amyloidosis
C. Myxoedema D. Hurler syndrome

Gum hypertrophy is not a feature of

- A. Scurvy B. Carbamazepine therapy
C. Acute monocytic leukaemia D. Amlodipine therapy

Which statement is true regarding composition of normal stool

- A. Osmolality 325 mOsm/kg; $\text{Na}^+16 \text{ K}^+32 \text{ Cl}^-40 \text{ HCO}_3^-12/\text{litre}$
B. Osmolality 400 mOsm/kg; $\text{Na}^+16 \text{ K}^+32 \text{ Cl}^-40 \text{ HCO}_3^-18/\text{litre}$
C. Osmolality 300 mOsm/kg; $\text{Na}^+40 \text{ K}^+32 \text{ Cl}^-16 \text{ HCO}_3^-40/\text{litre}$
D. Osmolality 300 mOsm/kg; $\text{Na}^+32 \text{ K}^+75 \text{ Cl}^-16 \text{ HCO}_3^-40/\text{litre}$

Raspberry tongue is found in

- A. Scarlet fever B. Glandular fever
C. Yellow fever D. Rheumatic fever

All of the following are examples of psychiatric illness associated with profound weight loss except

- A. Anorexia nervosa B. Schizophrenia
C. Sheehan's syndrome D. Depression

All of the following produce invasive diarrhoea except

- A. *Campylobacter* B. *Shigella*
C. *Clostridium difficile* D. *Clostridium perfringens*

Hepatocellular jaundice does not result from

- A. Rifampicin B. Copper sulphate
C. Halothane D. Chlorpropamide

Serum-ascites albumin gradient (SAAG) is $> 1.1 \text{ g/dL}$ in all except

- A. Tuberculous peritonitis B. Congestive cardiac failure
C. Cirrhosis of liver D. Budd-Chiari syndrome

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C. Cirrhosis of liver D. Budd-Chiari syndrome

19. All of the following are associated with obstructive jaundice except
A. Oral contraceptives B. Pregnancy
C. Crigler-Najjar type II D. Secondary carcinoma of liver
20. Secretory diarrhoea has no association with
A. Pancreatic insufficiency B. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
C. Villous adenoma of rectum D. Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
21. WBC in stool is not found in
A. Giardiasis B. *Shigella*
C. *Campylobacter* D. Enteroinvasive *E. coli*
22. Predominant unconjugated hyperbilirubinaemia is defined as
A. When > 50% of the total serum bilirubin is unconjugated
B. When > 60% of the total serum bilirubin is unconjugated
C. When > 70% of the total serum bilirubin is unconjugated
D. When > 85% of the total serum bilirubin is unconjugated
23. Latent jaundice may be a feature of all except
A. Pernicious anaemia
B. Acute pulmonary thromboembolism
C. Tropical sprue
D. Congestive cardiac failure
24. Which of the following is not a variety of osmotic diarrhoea
A. Whipple's disease B. Coeliac disease
C. Lactase deficiency D. Laxative abuse
25. Regarding haematochezia which one is false
A. Passage of bright red blood per rectum
B. May be due to rectal polyp, ulcerative colitis or angiodysplasia of colon
C. The blood may not be mixed with stool
D. Bleeding source is proximal to ligament of Treitz
26. Which is not a member of familial non-haemolytic hyperbilirubinaemia
A. Rotor syndrome B. Rye's syndrome
C. Dubin-Johnson syndrome D. Gilbert's syndrome

27. Regarding melaena which statement is false
A. At least 60 mL of blood is required
B. Blood should remain at least 4 hours within the gut
C. Black tarry semisolid stool
D. Offensive in odour
28. Manometric study of lower oesophagus is important in all except
A. Mallory-Weiss syndrome B. Polymyositis
C. Diffuse oesophageal spasm D. Achalasia cardia
29. Which one is true in relation to Barrett's oesophagus
A. Hiatal hernia may be present in 20% patients
B. Metaplasia of normal oesophageal squamous epithelium to form columnar epithelium is known as Barrett's oesophagus
C. A consequence of achalasia cardia
D. Risk of adenocarcinoma increases 10-fold
30. Which organ does not move at all with respiration
A. Pancreas B. Transverse colon
C. Stomach D. Kidney
31. Atypical chest pain of reflux oesophagitis is very often precipitated by
A. Consumption of food B. Change of posture
C. Induction of vomiting D. Attacks of emotional stress
32. Achalasia cardia gives rise to all except
A. Chest pain B. Heartburn
C. Dysphagia D. Regurgitation
33. Regarding carcinoma of oesophagus, all are true except
A. Tracheo-oesophageal fistula may occur in advanced disease
B. Dysphagia starts with solid foods
C. Odynophagia may be a symptom
D. Commonest site of affection is lower third
34. Lower oesophageal sphincter is relaxed by
A. Gastrin B. β -adrenergic agonist
C. Metoclopramide D. Protein meal
35. Carcinoma of oesophagus may be predisposed by all except
A. Lye ingestion B. Chronic achalasia cardia
C. Plummer-Vinson syndrome D. Hypervitaminosis A

36. The water content of adult stool is approximately
A. 20-30% B. 40-50%
C. 50-60% D. More than 60%
37. Features of Mallory-Weiss syndrome comprise all except
A. Usually involves the lower oesophageal mucosa but also may involve the gastric mucosa near the squamocolumnar junction
B. May produce melaena
C. Commonly precipitated by vomiting and retching
D. In majority of patients, bleeding stops spontaneously
38. Amino acids malabsorption is seen in
A. Homocystinuria B. Phenylketonuria
C. Alkaptonuria D. Cystinuria
39. Achalasia cardia may lead to all except
A. Pneumonia B. Lung abscess
C. Emphysema D. Fibrosis of the lung
40. Serum alkaline phosphatase is increased in all except
A. Paget's disease of bone B. Osteomalacia
C. Sclerosing cholangitis D. Osteoporosis
41. Regarding *H. pylori*, which statement is false
A. Gram-negative bacillus
B. Multiflagellated
C. It penetrates within the epithelial cells of the stomach
D. Often resides in the dental plaques of the patient
42. Pyloric stenosis is commonly associated with all except
A. Billious vomiting
B. Obliteration of Traube's space tympanicity
C. Distension of upper abdomen with succussion splash
D. Visible peristalsis
43. Which statement is false regarding duodenal ulcer
A. More common in first degree relatives of duodenal ulcer patients
B. Increased frequency of blood group O and of the non-secretor status
C. Increased incidence of HLA-B₈ antigen
D. An increase in serum pepsinogen II level

44. *H. pylori* is usually not associated with
A. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome B. Antral gastritis
C. Non-ulcer dyspepsia D. Gastric lymphoma
45. The lower oesophageal mucosal ring (Schatzki ring) is
A. A normal oesophageal anatomy
B. A cause of haematemesis and/or melaena
C. A cause of dysphagia
D. A late complication of vagotomy
46. Regarding diffuse oesophageal spasm which of the following is true
A. Usually a disease of teen age
B. Chest pain mimics angina pectoris
C. Invariably requires surgery
D. 'Nutcracker' oesophagus is the mildest form
47. Which of the following does not give rise to haematemesis
A. Carcinoma of the stomach B. Duodenal diverticula
C. Mallory-Weiss syndrome D. Stomatostatinoma
48. The weight of normal daily stool of healthy adult is
A. 100-200 g B. 300-400 g
C. 500-600 g D. 700-800 g
49. NSAID-induced ulcers are best treated by
A. Proton pump inhibitors B. H_2 -receptor antagonists
C. Coating agents like sucralfate D. Prostaglandins like misoprostol
50. Milk-alkali syndrome (Burnett's syndrome) may lead to all except
A. Hypercalcaemia B. Hypophosphataemia
C. Elevated blood urea nitrogen D. Increased bicarbonate level in serum
51. All of the following are methods for detection of *H. pylori* except
A. Histology B. Endoscopic view
C. Polymerase chain reaction D. Rapid urease test
52. All are absorbed maximally in the upper small intestine except
A. Folate B. Ca^{++}
C. Vitamin B_{12} D. Fe^{++}

53. **Treatment of peptic ulcer with magnesium hydroxide is characterised by**
A. Stronger than H_2 -receptor blockers
B. Suitable for patients with renal impairment
C. 50% of magnesium is absorbed by the small intestine
D. Produces loose stool
54. **Acid peptic disease is rarely found in**
A. Cushing's syndrome
B. Pregnancy
C. Polycythaemia vera
D. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
55. **Gastrin is predominantly secreted from**
A. Antral mucosa
B. Fundus of the stomach
C. 2nd part of the duodenum
D. Jejunum
56. **Carbenoxolone sodium may be associated with all of the following features except**
A. Development of systemic hypertension
B. May be associated with milk-alkali syndrome
C. Complicated by oedema
D. Development of potassium depletion
57. **Aluminium hydroxide as an antacid may have all characteristics except**
A. Produces constipation
B. Phosphate depletion is a complication
C. May lead to Brunner's gland hyperplasia
D. May contribute to osteomalacia
58. **Late dumping syndrome may be manifested by all except**
A. Diaphoresis
B. Dizziness
C. Postural hypertension
D. Confusion
59. **The most common gastrointestinal disorder in a community is**
A. Diverticulitis
B. Duodenal ulcer
C. Reflux oesophagitis
D. Irritable bowel syndrome
60. **Mallory-Weiss syndrome commonly seen accompanying**
A. Reflux oesophagitis
B. Oesophageal carcinoma
C. Alcoholism
D. Hiatal hernia

61. Incidence of stress ulcers in acutely traumatised patients is
A. 30-40% B. 50-60%
C. 70-80% D. 90-100%
62. Which of the following surgical procedures in peptic ulcer most commonly gives rise to recurrent ulceration
A. Gastroenterostomy
B. Vagotomy with pyloroplasty
C. Three-quarter gastric resection
D. Vagotomy with gastroenterostomy
63. Regarding cimetidine all of the following are true except
A. Related structurally to histamine
B. May cause mild elevation of serum transaminases and creatinine levels
C. May produce benign intracranial hypertension
D. Tender gynaecomastia may be a complication after prolonged use
64. Silvery stool signifies a lesion characteristic of
A. Ileocaecal region B. Ampulla of Vater
C. Right colic flexure D. Meckel's diverticulum
65. Among the following drugs which one is thought to be safest in pregnancy
A. Sucralfate B. Misoprostol
C. Carbenoxolone sodium D. Omeprazole
66. All of the following produce hypergastrinaemia except
A. Lansoprazole therapy B. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
C. Atrophic fundal gastritis D. Duodenal ulcer
67. Commonest cause of antral gastritis is
A. Alcohol B. *H. pylori* infection
C. Pernicious anaemia D. Herpes virus infection
68. Chronic gastritis may be characterised by all except
A. Incessant vomiting B. Anorexia
C. Haematemesis D. Gastric polyp
69. What percentage of Zollinger-Ellison syndrome are malignant
A. 20% B. 30%
C. 40% D. 60%

70. All of the following are true in respect to Zollinger-Ellison syndrome except
- A. Pancreatic gastrinomas are most common in the head of the pancreas
 - B. Solitary primary tumours are very common
 - C. Duodenum, hilum of the spleen and rarely the stomach may have gastrinomas
 - D. Majority of tumours are biologically malignant
71. The most valuable provocative test of Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is
- A. Feeding of a standard meal
 - B. Calcium infusion test
 - C. Secretin injection test
 - D. Histamine injection test
72. The Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is reported in association with all of the following except
- A. Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
 - B. Hyperparathyroidism
 - C. Pheochromocytoma
 - D. Pituitary adenomas
73. The Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is associated with all of the following except
- A. Recalcitrant upper GI ulcers
 - B. Diarrhoea and steatorrhoea
 - C. Vitamin B₁₂ malabsorption
 - D. Diagnosis with certainty by BAO/MAO ratio
74. Chronic afferent loop syndrome producing obstruction may lead to
- A. Steatorrhoea
 - B. Hypoglycaemia
 - C. Palpitation
 - D. Recurrent ulceration
75. All of the following endocrine disorders are associated with malabsorption except
- A. Diabetes mellitus
 - B. Adrenal insufficiency
 - C. Hyperparathyroidism
 - D. Carcinoid syndrome
76. Chronic gastritis may be associated with all except
- A. Gastric atrophy
 - B. Intestinal metaplasia
 - C. Antibodies to parietal cells
 - D. Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease

95. **Steatorrhoea accompanying diabetes mellitus may be due to all except**
- A. Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency
 - B. Associated vasculitis
 - C. Coexistent coeliac sprue
 - D. Abnormal bacterial proliferation in proximal intestine
96. **The basic defect in coeliac sprue lies in**
- A. Protein metabolism
 - B. Fat metabolism
 - C. Carbohydrate metabolism
 - D. Vitamins and minerals absorption
97. **All of the following may give rise to flat oral GTT and a normal IV GTT except**
- A. Coeliac sprue
 - B. Whipple's disease
 - C. Pancreatic insufficiency
 - D. Gastric retention
98. **All of the following may be associated with hyposplenism except**
- A. Coeliac disease
 - B. Haemolytic anaemia
 - C. Dermatitis herpetiformis
 - D. Sickle cell disease
99. **Lactose intolerance with lactase deficiency may be present in all except**
- A. Crohn's disease
 - B. Giardiasis
 - C. Cystic fibrosis
 - D. Amoebiasis
100. **The most reliable screening test in persons suffering from malabsorption is**
- A. Quantitative determination of faecal fat
 - B. D-xylose absorption test
 - C. Radioactive triolein absorption (breath) test
 - D. Small intestinal X-rays
101. **The most specific treatment in coeliac sprue is**
- A. Gluten-free diet
 - B. Antibiotics
 - C. Corticosteroids
 - D. Folic acid
102. **Hepatic amoebiasis is associated with all except**
- A. May lead to development of amoebic liver abscess
 - B. Right lower intercostal tenderness
 - C. Abscess commonly affects the right lobe
 - D. Jaundice is present in majority

103. The most common and most specific radiological feature in barium meal follow-through in a patient of malabsorption is
A. Segmentation and clumping B. Coarsening of mucosal folds
C. Dilatation D. Loss of mucosal pattern
104. Water is minimally absorbed from
A. Caecum B. Ascending colon
C. Transverse colon D. Descending colon
105. If intestinal biopsy is not possible, the diagnosis of Whipple's disease can be made by
A. Lymph node biopsy B. Stomach biopsy
C. Liver biopsy D. Rectal biopsy
106. A patient of severe malabsorption having fever, hepatosplenomegaly, lymphadenopathy, sacroiliitis and increased skin pigmentation is probably suffering from
A. Intestinal lymphoma B. Carcinoid syndrome
C. Whipple's disease D. Intestinal lymphangiectasia
107. Treatment of choice in correcting anaemia of 'blind loop syndrome' is
A. Iron B. Broad-spectrum antibiotics
C. Vitamin B₁₂ D. Folic acid
108. The major site of bile salt absorption is
A. Stomach B. Duodenum
C. Proximal small intestine D. Distal small intestine
109. Giardiasis is characterised by all except
A. Infection usually occurs by ingesting contaminated water containing the flagellate form
B. Malabsorption
C. Inflammation of duodenal and jejunal mucosa
D. Lactose intolerance
110. All of the following enzymes may be normally found in stool except
A. Amylase B. Lipase
C. Pepsin D. Trypsin

77. All of the following produce 'sub-total villous atrophy' except
A. Radiation B. Coeliac disease
C. Hypogammaglobulinaemia D. Abetalipoproteinaemia
78. Upper GI bleeding, angioid streaks in retina and yellowish skin papules indicate
A. Rander-Weber-Osler disease
B. Ehlers-Danlos syndrome
C. Pseudoxanthoma elasticum
D. Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
79. Which of the following has the highest acid secretory effect
A. Fat B. Iron
C. Protein D. Carbohydrate
80. Menetrier's disease may have all of the following except
A. Large tortuous gastric mucosal folds B. Gastritis
C. Hypoproteinaemia D. Hypochlorhydria
81. Extra-intestinal amoebiasis may involve all except
A. Skin B. Heart
C. Vulva D. Meninges with encephalon
82. Worldwide, the commonest cause of foreign body obstruction of the GI tract is
A. Bezoars B. Enteroliths
C. Gallstones D. Parasites
83. In gastroparesis, the following drugs are helpful except
A. Cizapride B. Tetracycline
C. Metoclopramide D. Domperidone
84. All of the following may produce intestinal pseudo-obstruction except
A. Scleroderma B. Diabetes mellitus
C. Hyperthyroidism D. Imipramine
85. Malabsorption may produce all of the following except
A. Cheilosis B. Achlorhydria
C. Peripheral neuropathy D. Loss of libido

86. A normal faecal fat is defined as
A. < 6 g for 24 hrs
B. < 9 g for 24 hrs
C. < 12 g for 24 hrs
D. < 15 g for 24 hrs
87. Which cardiovascular disorder is not associated with steatorrhoea
A. Constrictive pericarditis
B. Congestive cardiac failure
C. Left atrial myxoma
D. Mesenteric vascular insufficiency
88. All of the following may be associated with diarrhoea except
A. Amitriptyline
B. Colchicine
C. Sorbitol
D. Theophylline
89. The smallest absorbing unit of the small intestinal mucosa is
A. Microvillus
B. Crypts
C. Villus
D. Columnar cells
90. Jejunal diverticula may be associated with
A. Vitamin B₁₂ malabsorption
B. Hypochlorhydria
C. Cirrhosis of liver
D. Chronic pancreatitis
91. Which ion is necessary for active transport of sugars
A. Calcium
B. Potassium
C. Magnesium
D. Sodium
92. Fats are ingested primarily in the form of
A. Monoglycerides
B. Diglycerides
C. Triglycerides
D. Fatty acids
93. Protein-losing enteropathy may be feature of all except
A. Intestinal tuberculosis
B. Atrial septal defect
C. Juvenile polyposis coli
D. Chronic cor pulmonale
94. Tropical sprue may be associated with all except
A. Malabsorption
B. Patchy lesion
C. Partial villous atrophy is more common than sub-total villous atrophy
D. Treatment is done satisfactorily by intestinal resection

111. All are recognised complications of inflammatory bowel disease except
A. Gallstone formation
B. Pyoderma gangrenosum
C. Aphthous stomatitis
D. Erythema marginatum
112. Intestinal lymphangiectasia is characterised by all except
A. Hypoproteinaemia and oedema
B. Low level of transferrin and caeruloplasmin
C. Malabsorption
D. Lymphocytosis
113. Regarding ulcerative colitis which is true
A. Segmental involvement is common
B. Granuloma and fistula formation are characteristic
C. Crypt abscesses are typical
D. Malignancy never follows even in long-standing disease
114. The inheritance of cystic fibrosis is
A. Sex-linked recessive
B. Autosomal recessive
C. Sex-linked dominant
D. Autosomal dominant
115. Pseudomembranous colitis is best treated by
A. Vancomycin
B. Clindamycin
C. Tobramycin
D. Erythromycin
116. Which segment of the GI tract is most susceptible to volvulus
A. Caecum
B. Sigmoid colon
C. Small intestine
D. Stomach
117. Commonest cause of anaemia after peptic ulcer surgery is
A. Iron deficiency
B. Haemolysis
C. Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency
D. Folic acid deficiency
118. Crohn's disease may be complicated by all except
A. Hydroureter
B. Clubbing
C. Amyloidosis
D. Chronic cholecystitis
119. Jejunoileal by-pass surgery done for obesity may be complicated by
A. Arthritis
B. Electrolyte imbalance
C. Emphysema
D. Nephrolithiasis

120. *Giardia lamblia* infestation produces a syndrome mimicking
A. Peptic ulcer disease B. Irritable bowel syndrome
C. Tropical sprue D. Biliary dyspepsia
121. Most helpful differentiating point between ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease by rectal biopsy is
A. Granuloma B. Crypt abscess
C. Fibrosis D. Transmural involvement
122. Pyloric stenosis may be complicated by
A. Acidosis B. Hyperkalaemia
C. Hyperchloraemia D. Hypochloraemic alkalosis
123. 'String sign' in Crohn's disease is due to
A. Fistula B. Spasm
C. Pseudopolyps D. Small ulceration
124. The commonest manifestation of radiation proctitis is
A. Diarrhoea B. Mucous discharge
C. Pruritus ani D. Bleeding per rectum
125. All of the following are true regarding Whipple's disease except
A. Gram-negative bacilli *Clostridium whipplei* is responsible
B. Coronary arteritis may be a feature
C. Cranial nerve palsy may occur
D. Commonly manifested by diarrhoea, weight loss with hepatosplenomegaly
126. The causative agent of tropical sprue is
A. *Shigella* B. *Campylobacter*
C. *Yersinia* D. Unknown
127. Which segment of colon is commonly affected by vascular insufficiency
A. Ascending colon B. Hepatic flexure
C. Transverse colon D. Splenic flexure
128. Regarding Meckel's diverticulum which one is false
A. Present in 2% population
B. Usually 5 cm long
C. Present within 100 cm of the ileocaecal valve
D. May contain oesophageal or rectal mucosa

129. **Peritonitis may be complicated by all except**
A. Renal failure B. Acute lung injury
C. Pelvic abscess D. Haemorrhagic pancreatitis
130. **Which is true in respect to irritable bowel syndrome**
A. Most common GI disorder in practice
B. Commonly affects middle-aged males
C. Easily treatable
D. Nocturnal diarrhoea is common
131. **Features of gastric outlet obstruction produced by congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis develops in infants**
A. At birth
B. Within first 24 hours of birth
C. During the first 10 days of life
D. Over the first 4-6 weeks of life
132. **Hirschsprung's disease is not manifested by**
A. Distended abdomen
B. Vomiting
C. Obstipation
D. Rectal ampulla is full of faeces while the anal sphincter is normal
133. **Commonest complaint by a patient in carcinoma of the rectum is**
A. Constipation B. Pain abdomen
C. Haematochezia D. Anal pain
134. **All of the following are true regarding acute mesenteric vascular occlusion except**
A. Young women are the main victims
B. Severe periumbilical pain at the onset
C. Abdominal distension with normal peristaltic sound, even in the face of severe infarction
D. Barium study of the small intestine reveals 'thumbprinting'
135. **All of the following are true in irritable bowel syndrome except**
A. Usually have 3 clinical components: spastic, diarrhoeal and both
B. Altered intestinal motility and increased visceral perception are the main pathophysiologic abnormalities
C. Rectal ampulla is empty but tender sigmoid is full of faeces
D. Sigmoidoscopy shows multiple small discrete ulcers often covered with slough

136. Crohn's disease may produce all of the following except
A. Vesicovaginal fistula
B. Rectovesical fistula
C. Perianal fistula
D. Jejunocolic fistula
137. Commonest extraintestinal complication of ulcerative colitis is
A. Sclerosing cholangitis
B. Arthritis
C. Pyoderma gangrenosum
D. Uveitis
138. Symptoms in carcinoma of the left colon include all except
A. Cramps in the abdomen
B. Melaena
C. Low back pain
D. Alteration of bowel habit
139. Which is true regarding irritable bowel syndrome
A. Pain abdomen usually lasts for 1/2 hour
B. Temporary relief of pain by passage of flatus or stool
C. Nocturnal pain abdomen is frequent complaint
D. Periodicity is common
140. Which part of the colonic carcinoma is very easily overlooked
A. Hepatic flexure
B. Caecum
C. Splenic flexure
D. Transverse colon
141. Crohn's disease is caused by
A. Nutritional deficiency
B. Toxin elaborated by infectious microorganisms
C. Autoimmunity
D. Not known
142. Ulcerative colitis involves the rectal mucosa in
A. 30-40%
B. 50-60%
C. 70-80%
D. 90-100%
143. Pneumaturia is an established feature of
A. Irritable bowel syndrome
B. Intestinal lymphoma
C. Crohn's disease
D. Coeliac disease
144. Regarding ischaemic colitis which one is true
A. Affects young population
B. Almost always an occlusive disease of mesenteric vessels
C. Rectal bleeding is a rare complication
D. Angiography is not helpful

145. The commonest small-bowel malignancy is
A. Periapillary carcinoma B. Lymphomas
C. Adenocarcinomas D. Leiomyosarcomas
146. Regarding angiodysplasia of colon which one is false
A. Left colon is commonly affected
B. Haematochezia is common
C. Aortic stenosis may be associated with
D. It looks like spider angiomas of the skin
147. Gardner's syndrome may be associated with all except
A. Fibromas B. Osteomas
C. Epidermoid cyst D. Astrocytoma
148. Which one is false regarding irritable bowel syndrome
A. Sense of complete evacuation
B. Abdominal distension
C. Colicky pain abdomen
D. Mucous diarrhoea or pencil-like pasty stools
149. Malignant potential is least in
A. Villous adenoma of colon B. Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
C. Ulcerative colitis D. Familial colonic polyposis
150. All of the following are true regarding diverticulitis except
A. Males are affected more than females
B. Right side of colon is less affected than the left
C. Perforation is a serious complication
D. Massive rectal bleeding is very common
151. The commonest cause of metastasis to the wall of the stomach is
A. Carcinoma of thyroid B. Carcinoma of breast
C. Melanoma D. Hepatoma
152. All of the following are true regarding right-sided colonic carcinoma except
A. Cachexia B. Anaemia
C. Pain abdomen D. Alteration of bowel habit
153. Gastric diverticula are
A. Commonly seen
B. Clinically not significant
C. Need immediate upper GI endoscopy
D. A premalignant condition

154. Which of the following agent's absorption is least affected in massive small bowel resection
A. Vitamin B₁₂ B. Salt and water
C. Ca⁺⁺ D. Fat
155. Which is false regarding acute appendicitis
A. Anorexia is rare
B. Nausea and vomiting occurs in 50-60% cases
C. The temperature is usually normal or slightly elevated
D. Meckel's diverticulitis is one of the close differential diagnosis
156. Which of the following immunoglobulins may be depressed in *Giardia lamblia* infestation
A. IgG B. IgA
C. IgM D. IgD
157. Which of the following may develop into intestinal lymphoma
A. Coeliac disease B. Ulcerative colitis
C. Eosinophilic enteritis D. Intestinal lymphangiectasia
158. The maximum absorption of fluid in the gastrointestinal tract occurs in
A. Stomach B. Jejunum
C. Ileum D. Colon
159. Melanosis coli indicates
A. Anthraquinone laxative abuse
B. Hypereosinophilic enteritis
C. Crohn's disease
D. Melanoma affecting colon
160. Which is not responsible for food poisoning
A. *Bacillus cereus* B. *Clostridium botulinum*
C. *Streptococcus* (Gr.A) D. *Clostridium perfringens*
161. All of the following may cause traveller's diarrhoea except
A. Enterotoxigenic *E. coli* B. *Campylobacter jejuni*
C. Rota and norwalk viruses D. *Clostridium difficile*
162. All are major components of intestinal gas except
A. CO₂ B. N₂
C. H₂S D. Methane

163. Among all of the following which is the most characteristic feature regarding intestinal ischaemia
- Fever
 - Sinus tachycardia
 - Discordance between subjective symptoms and objective findings
 - Bloody diarrhoea
164. All of the following protozoal infections produce diarrhoea in a patient of AIDS except
- Isospora belli*
 - Microsporidia*
 - Cryptosporidium*
 - Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare*
165. Which is false regarding cholera
- Onset with purging
 - Offensive stool
 - Absence of tenesmus
 - Subnormal surface temperature
166. In coeliac sprue which of the following is non-deficient in the body
- Vitamin B₁₂
 - Folic acid
 - Iron
 - Serum albumin
167. Hour-glass stomach is usually produced by
- Lymphoma
 - Syphilis
 - Developmental anomaly
 - Gastric ulcer
168. Bacillary dysentery can be differentiated from ulcerative colitis by
- Barium enema
 - Stool culture
 - Stool smear
 - Sigmoidoscopy
169. Commonest site of carcinoma of the stomach is
- Prepyloric
 - Lesser curvature
 - Greater curvature
 - Body of the stomach
170. Which is not included in the list of high-folate diet
- Vegetables
 - Liver
 - Milk
 - Fruits

171. **Commonest type of oral malignancy is**
A. Adenocarcinoma B. Basal cell carcinoma
C. Melanoma D. Squamous cell carcinoma
172. **Severe mucoid diarrhoea which is rich in electrolytes should arouse suspicion of**
A. Carcinoid syndrome B. Villous adenoma of the colon
C. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome D. Irritable bowel syndrome
173. **Burst abdomen commonly occurs on the**
A. 1st day B. 2nd day
C. 3rd day D. 7th day
174. **Which one of the following is not an ocular complication of ulcerative colitis**
A. Uveitis B. Cataract
C. Scleromalacia perforans D. Episcleritis
175. **Commonest cause of colonic obstruction is**
A. Hernia B. Volvulus
C. Neoplasm D. Adhesions
176. **Commonest site of carcinoid tumour is**
A. Stomach B. Ileum
C. Appendix D. Colon
177. **Which site of gastric carcinoma is easily overlooked by barium meal study**
A. Cardia B. Lesser curvature
C. Body D. Antrum
178. **One of the earliest manifestations of cystic fibrosis is**
A. Gram-negative sepsis B. Malabsorption
C. Meconium ileus D. Tetany
179. **The ideal time to give antacids in peptic ulcer disease is**
A. Just before meals
B. Immediately after meals
C. One hour after meals and at bedtime
D. With the meals

180. Which endocrine disorder is associated with exudative ascites
A. Conn's syndrome
B. Addison's disease
C. Hyperparathyroidism
D. Hypothyroidism
181. The single most important point which differentiates tropical sprue from coeliac sprue is
A. Type of anaemia
B. Small intestinal biopsy
C. D-xylose absorption test
D. Response to treatment
182. Major organ for the removal of gastrin is
A. Liver
B. Lung
C. Kidney
D. Intestine
183. Desire for defaecation is initiated by
A. Distention of the sigmoid colon
B. Contraction of the rectum
C. Distention of the rectum
D. Contraction of the internal anal sphincter
184. Commonest cause of upper GI bleeding in an alcoholic is
A. Acute gastritis
B. Ruptured oesophageal varices
C. Mallory-Weiss syndrome
D. Duodenal ulcer
185. Presence of diverticulosis is most commonly seen in
A. Transverse colon
B. Sigmoid colon
C. Descending colon
D. Caecum
186. Diabetic diarrhoea may be encountered in the presence of
A. Nephropathy
B. Neuropathy
C. Retinopathy
D. Macroangiopathy
187. Which of the following primaries is uncommonly associated with bony metastasis
A. Thyroid
B. Colon
C. Breast
D. Prostate
188. Characteristics of anorexia nervosa include all except
A. Hypothermia
B. Amenorrhoea
C. Carotenæmia
D. Loss of axillary and pubic hair

189. Which is not effective to eradicate *H. pylori*
A. Clarithromycin B. Pantoprazole
C. Tinidazole D. Cefixime
190. Commonest cause of duodenal haematoma is
A. Haemophilia B. Anticoagulant therapy
C. Acute leukaemia D. Trauma
191. Carcinoid syndrome
A. Is multiple in 1/5th cases B. Produces jaundice
C. Increases BP D. More common in women
192. Incidence of gastric carcinoid is increased in all except
A. Achlorhydria B. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
C. Mesenteric fibrosis D. Pernicious anaemia
193. Which is false regarding pernicious anaemia
A. 90% have anti-parietal cell antibody
B. Gastric polyp is common
C. 60% have anti-intrinsic factor antibody
D. It is a common cause of haemolytic anaemia in the west
194. All the drugs are given sometime in the treatment of carcinoid syndrome except
A. β -adrenergic agonist B. H_1+H_2 receptor antagonist
C. Serotonin antagonist D. Methylxanthine bronchodilators
195. Which of the following infections may produce features like cardiospasm
A. Schistosomiasis B. Trypanosomiasis
C. Trichinosis D. Leishmaniasis
196. Most reliable method of measuring steatorrhoea is
A. Schilling test B. D-xylose absorption test
C. Faecal fat estimation D. Small intestinal mucosal biopsy
197. Geographic tongue is ideally treated by
A. Vitamin B-complex B. Iron
C. Folic acid D. None of the above
198. Carcinoma of the large intestine is mostly found in
A. Caecum B. Sigmoid colon
C. Transverse colon D. Ascending colon

199. Whipple's triad is found in
A. Somatostatinoma
B. Insulinoma
C. Carcinoid syndrome
D. Glucagonoma
200. Botulism may be associated with all of the following except
A. Diplopia
B. Constipation
C. Increased salivation
D. Descending paralysis
201. Gluten-free diet is beneficial in
A. Dermatitis herpetiformis
B. Atopic eczema
C. Psoriasis
D. Pemphigus
202. Pseudomembranous colitis is not produced by
A. Chloramphenicol
B. Ampicillin
C. Clindamycin
D. Streptomycin
203. Normally in health, the venous flow in abdominal superficial veins is
A. Towards the umbilicus
B. From below upwards
C. Away from the umbilicus
D. From above downwards
204. Anti-LKM₁ antibody (liver-kidney microsomes) are seen in infection with
A. Hepatitis B
B. Hepatitis C
C. Hepatitis D
D. Cytomegalovirus
205. Which is not a disorder of intestinal motility
A. Irritable bowel syndrome
B. Intestinal pseudo-obstruction
C. Ulcerative colitis
D. Diverticulosis
206. The novel agent tegaserod is used in
A. Ulcerative colitis
B. Irritable bowel syndrome
C. Coeliac disease
D. Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease
207. Mucosal immunity is mainly due to
A. IgG
B. IgA
C. IgM
D. IgD
208. A child having diarrhoea later complicated by appearance of rash and petechiae. The most probable diagnosis is
A. *Campylobacter*
B. *Shigella*
C. *Yersinia*
D. Rota virus

209. A 'white patch' in the throat may be due to all except
A. Ludwig's angina B. Diphtheria
C. Infectious mononucleosis D. Streptococcal infection
210. Gluten-induced enteropathy is strongly associated with
A. HLA-DQ₄ B. HLA-DR₄
C. HLA-DR₃ D. HLA-B₈
211. Which vitamin deficiency is commonly seen in Crohn's disease
A. Vitamin A B. Vitamin D
C. Folic acid D. Vitamin B₁₂
212. Which is true in familial polyposis coli
A. X-linked recessive inheritance
B. The rectum is spared
C. The patient may not have any symptom until a carcinoma has developed
D. Polyps are present since birth
213. Michaelis-Gutmann bodies are found in
A. Pneumatosis cystoides intestinalis
B. Malakoplakia of colon
C. Pseudomyxoma peritonei
D. Diverticulosis of colon
214. Anti-Saccharomyces cerevisiae antibody (ASCA) is classically present in
A. Primary sclerosing cholangitis
B. Crescentic glomerulonephritis
C. Wegener's granulomatosis
D. Ulcerative colitis
215. Saint's triad is presence of gallstones, hiatal hernia and
A. Diverticulosis B. Pancreatitis
C. Haemorrhoids D. Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease
216. Hyperdefaecation is characteristic of all except
A. Irritable bowel syndrome B. Diverticulitis
C. Hyperthyroidism D. Proctitis

217. Faecal assay of α_1 -antitrypsin clinches the diagnosis of
A. Cirrhosis of liver B. Irritable bowel syndrome
C. Protein-losing enteropathy D. Chronic pancreatitis
218. Typhilitis may be associated with all except
A. Responds to medical treatment
B. Common in neutropenic patients in acute leukaemias
C. Having periumbilical tenderness
D. Associated with bloody diarrhoea
219. Among the gastrointestinal peptides, bombesin is
A. Peptide $\gamma\gamma$ B. Vasoactive intestinal peptide
C. Neuropeptide γ D. Gastric inhibitory peptide
220. Which is true regarding Vincent's angina
A. Superficial ulcers in mouth
B. May be complicated by angina pectoris
C. Hiatus hernia may be associated with
D. Gum is the principal site of affection
221. Large gastric folds are seen in all except
A. Menetrier's disease B. Chronic *H. pylori* infection
C. Sarcoidosis D. Gastric malignancy
222. Barry J Marshall and Robin Warren received Nobel Prize for discovery of *H. pylori* in the year
A. 1989 B. 1998
C. 2003 D. 2005
223. Constipation may develop from all except
A. Clonidine B. Cholestyramine
C. Colchicine D. Calcium-channel blocker
224. 'Puddle sign' detects small amount of free fluid in peritoneal cavity which may be as low as
A. 70 mL B. 120 mL
C. 200 mL D. 270 mL

225. Regarding solitary rectal ulcer syndrome (SRUS), which of the following is false
- A. Commonly in the posterior wall of rectum
 - B. Rectal prolapse and straining by patient are common associations
 - C. Rectal bleeding and tenesmus are common
 - D. Surgery by resection rectopexy may be done
226. Which is not a recognized complication of ulcerative colitis
- A. Autoimmune haemolytic anaemia
 - B. Pyoderma gangrenosum
 - C. Sacroiliitis
 - D. Bronchiectasis
227. Which of the following does not produce secretory diarrhoea
- A. Hyperparathyroidism
 - B. Medullary carcinoma of the thyroid gland
 - C. Carcinoid syndrome
 - D. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome

2. HEPATOBILIARY & PANCREATIC DISORDERS

- Which one of the following originates from non- β islet cell tumour of pancreas
A. Insulinoma
B. Glucagonoma
C. Gastrinoma
D. Somatostatinoma
- Classical triad in carcinoid syndrome is
A. Dyspnoea, flushing, valvular heart disease
B. Flushing, diarrhoea, valvular heart disease
C. Pruritus, wheezing, diarrhoea
D. Telangiectasias, flushing, diarrhoea
- The valvular heart disease common in carcinoid syndrome is
A. Mitral stenosis
B. Tricuspid incompetence
C. Pulmonary incompetence
D. Aortic incompetence
- All are examples of APUDomas except
A. Melanoma
B. Hepatoma
C. Pheochromocytoma
D. Medullary carcinoma of thyroid gland
- Carcinoid syndrome is commonly produced when the site of primary tumour is present in
A. Midgut
B. Stomach
C. Bronchus
D. Hindgut
- Octreotide can be used in all except
A. Oesophageal variceal bleeding
B. Short bowel syndrome
C. Pancreatic ascites
D. Ulcerative colitis
- Necrolytic migratory erythema is a feature of
A. Hepatoblastoma
B. Glucagonoma
C. Insulinoma
D. Carcinoid syndrome

8. Which is not included in the classical triad of chronic pancreatitis
- A. Diabetes mellitus B. Abdominal pain
C. Pancreatic calcification D. Steatorrhoea
9. Acute pancreatitis may be caused by
- A. Measles B. Propranolol
C. *Legionella pneumoniae* D. Thiazides
10. Elevation in 5-HIAA (hydroxyindoleacetic acid) in urine is found in all except
- A. Carcinoid syndrome B. Coeliac sprue
C. Whipple's disease D. Systemic mastocytosis
11. Which of the pancreatic islet cells synthesize glucagon
- A. Alpha B. Beta
C. Non-beta D. Delta
12. Which is not a cause of hyperamylasaemia
- A. Renal insufficiency B. Burns
C. Acute intermittent porphyria D. Pseudopancreatic cyst
13. Acute pancreatitis may eventually lead to all of the following except
- A. Acute lung injury
B. Fulminant hepatocellular failure
C. Disseminated intravascular coagulation
D. Renal failure
14. Bentiromide test diagnoses
- A. Pancreatic ductal obstruction B. Exocrine pancreatic function
C. Pancreatic carcinoma D. Endocrine pancreatic function
15. All are recognised complications of acute pancreatitis except
- A. Pancreatic phlegmon B. Pancreatic pseudocyst
C. Pancreatic ascites D. Pancreatic malignancy
16. Commonest type of pancreatic carcinoma is
- A. Ductal adenocarcinoma B. Islet cell carcinoma
C. Cystadenocarcinoma D. Mucinous carcinoma

17. Which is false according to Ranson/Imrie criteria in acute pancreatitis for adversely affecting survival on admission
A. Serum LDH > 400 IU/L B. Serum AST > 400 IU/L
C. Hyperglycaemia > 200 mg/dL D. Leucocytosis > 16000/mm³
18. Acute pancreatitis is not associated with
A. Hyperparathyroidism B. Biliary tract disease
C. Pancreatic carcinoma D. Pancreatic islet cell tumour
19. Endopeptidases include all except
A. Trypsin B. Elastase
C. Chymotrypsin D. Carboxypeptidase
20. Which clotting factor retains its activity in hepatocellular disorder
A. II B. VIII
C. IX D. VII
21. Which one of the following is not a space-occupying disease of liver
A. Gummas B. Metastatic tumour
C. Amyloid D. Cyst
22. Commonest cause of pancreatic calcification is
A. Alcohol abuse B. Protein-energy malnutrition
C. Hyperthyroidism D. Pancreatic carcinoma
23. Hyperamylasaemia may be caused by all except
A. Ruptured ectopic pregnancy B. Administration of morphine
C. Diabetic ketoacidosis D. Basal pneumonia
24. Which is a predisposing factor for the development of pancreatic carcinoma
A. Cigarette smoking B. Alcohol abuse
C. Cholelithiasis D. Macroamylasaemia
25. In exocrine pancreatic insufficiency which of the following tests remains normal
A. D-xylose absorption test
B. Secretin test
C. Quantitative estimation of faecal fat
D. Bentriomide test

26. **Commonest cause of chronic relapsing pancreatitis is**
A. Trauma
B. Gallstones
C. Alcohol abuse
D. Infection
27. **Venous prominence present at the upper abdomen with direction of flow towards pelvis suggests**
A. Inferior vena caval obstruction
B. Portal hypertension
C. Superior vena caval obstruction
D. Hepatic vein thrombosis
28. **All of the following produce pancreatic calcification except**
A. Hereditary pancreatitis
B. Alcohol abuse
C. Protein-energy malnutrition
D. Insulinoma
29. **Which is not a feature of 'pancreatic cholera'**
A. Watery diarrhoea
B. Hypokalaemia
C. Hypoglycaemia
D. Hypochlorhydria
30. **The best single diagnostic test for cystic fibrosis is**
A. Quantitative pilocarpine iontophoresis test
B. Serum amylase
C. Serum lipase
D. Quantitative faecal fat estimation
31. **Which bile acid is virtually absent in advanced cirrhosis of liver**
A. Deoxycholic acid
B. Chenodeoxycholic acid
C. Lithocholic acid
D. Cholic acid
32. **Zieve's syndrome in alcoholic cirrhosis includes pain abdomen and haemolytic anaemia; the other component is**
A. Hyperlipidaemia
B. Hypercalcaemia
C. Hypergastrinaemia
D. Hyperamylasaemia
33. **Which is the most sensitive and test of choice in diagnosing cystic duct obstruction, i.e., acute cholecystitis**
A. Ultrasonography
B. CT scan
C. ERCP
D. HIDA scan

34. **Serum alkaline phosphatase level may be increased in all except**
A. Cholestasis
B. Paget's disease
C. Metastasis in liver
D. Hypervitaminosis D
35. **A patient is having isolated elevation of serum alkaline phosphatase. The next test to be performed is**
A. USG of liver
B. δ -glutamyl transpeptidase (CGT) estimation
C. Protein electrophoresis
D. Bone scan
36. **Severe kwashiorkor may have hepatic lesion in the form of**
A. Fatty infiltration
B. Laennec's cirrhosis
C. Hepatitis-like picture
D. Hepatic vein thrombosis
37. **Oral contraceptive pills may have hepatic lesion in the form of**
A. Peliosis hepatis
B. Hepatic granulomas
C. Benign adenomas in liver
D. Budd-Chiari syndrome
38. **High transaminase level may be found in all except**
A. Acute viral hepatitis
B. Chronic pancreatitis
C. Right-sided heart failure
D. Acute myocardial infarction
39. **The major immunoglobulin in primary biliary cirrhosis is**
A. IgM
B. IgA
C. IgG
D. IgD
40. **Which one of the following is false regarding type B hepatitis serology**
A. Persistence of HBsAg > 6 months implies carrier state
B. HbeAg implies high infectivity
C. Anti-HBs appears to reflect immunity
D. IgG anti-HBc indicates acute hepatitis B virus infection
41. **Secretin is produced in largest quantities in**
A. Jejunum
B. Stomach
C. Duodenum
D. Ileum
42. **Pruritus associated with cholestasis is mostly seen**
A. On the palms and soles
B. At daytime
C. After a cold bath
D. In males

43. Which of the following is not associated with leucocytosis
A. Toxic hepatitis B. Acute viral hepatitis
C. Weil's disease D. Amoebic liver abscess
44. Hepatic rub may be found in
A. Haemangioma of liver B. Hepatic neoplasm
C. Acute viral hepatitis D. Pyogenic liver abscess
45. Vitamin K absorption is dependent on
A. HCl B. Bile salts
C. Bilirubin D. Succus entericus
46. The best way to diagnose Gilbert's syndrome is
A. Testing for red blood cell survival
B. Liver biopsy
C. Bromsulphalein (BSP) excretion test
D. 48 hours fasting with only 300 cal/day
47. Differential diagnosis of jaundice includes all except
A. Argiria B. Carotenaemia
C. Atabrine toxicity D. Diffuse xanthomatosis
48. The presence of hepatic bruit over the liver suggests
A. Recent liver biopsy B. Perihepatitis
C. Hepatoma D. Portal hypertension
49. Predominant unconjugated hyperbilirubinaemia is seen in all except
A. Shunt hyperbilirubinaemia B. Dubin-Johnson syndrome
C. Gilbert's syndrome D. Crigler-Najjar syndrome
50. Cholestasis is the retention of all substances in the blood except
A. Triglycerides B. Bile salts
C. Vitamin D D. Cholesterol
51. Bedside diagnosis of obstructive jaundice includes all except
A. Generalised pruritus B. Palpable gall bladder
C. High-coloured stool D. Xanthelasma
52. Characteristic of hepatic pre-coma is
A. Night-time somnolence B. Flaccid muscles
C. Babinski's sign D. Presence of ankle clonus

53. **Leptospirosis can be diagnosed during the 1st week of illness by**
A. Urine analysis
B. Stool culture
C. Dark-field examination
D. Agglutination test
54. **All of the following are present in hepatic coma except**
A. Asterixis
B. Abnormal EEG
C. Absent deep reflexes
D. Increased ammonia level in blood
55. **Commonest form of hepatic tuberculosis is**
A. Miliary tuberculosis
B. Tuberculomas
C. Tuberculous hepatitis
D. Tuberculous abscess
56. **The earliest and most common metabolic abnormality in hepatic encephalopathy is**
A. Respiratory alkalosis
B. Metabolic alkalosis
C. Respiratory acidosis
D. Metabolic acidosis
57. **Which of the following surgeries is related to severe hepatocellular dysfunction**
A. Vagotomy
B. Jejunioileal by-pass
C. Pyloroplasty
D. Gastric by-pass
58. **Which of the clotting factors is not produced in the liver**
A. II
B. VII
C. IV
D. V
59. **Which of the following drugs is not associated with cholestasis**
A. Erythromycin stearate
B. Chlorpropamide
C. Chlorpromazine
D. Methyl testosterone
60. **Which of the following infections commonly produces hepatic granuloma**
A. *Pneumococcus*
B. *Leptospira*
C. *Brucella abortus*
D. LD body
61. **Which is not true so far as definition of cirrhosis of liver is concerned**
A. Fatty infiltration
B. Necrosis
C. Fibrosis
D. Regeneration

62. **What is true about Weil's disease**
A. Low glucose in CSF
B. Leucopenia
C. Liver biopsy is diagnostic
D. Myocarditis may be a complication
63. **Spider naevi**
A. Are pathognomonic of portal hypertension
B. May be seen in some healthy people
C. Often seen in first trimester of pregnancy
D. Correlates with the amount of urinary oestradiol excretion
64. **Chronic active hepatitis may have all the following features except**
A. Amenorrhoea
B. Arthralgia
C. Jaundice
D. Haematemesis
65. **Following cardiac surgery of which valve operation is most likely to develop jaundice**
A. Mitral valve
B. Tricuspid valve
C. Aortic valve
D. Pulmonary valve
66. **Among the undermentioned liver function tests, which one is least likely to be impaired during normal pregnancy**
A. Serum albumin
B. Serum transaminases
C. Serum cholesterol
D. Serum bilirubin
67. **Congenital hepatic fibrosis may be associated with**
A. Atrial septal defect
B. Medullary sponge kidney
C. Retroperitoneal fibrosis
D. Endocardial fibroelastosis
68. **Which is true in halothane-induced hepatitis**
A. Males are commonly susceptible
B. Splenomegaly
C. Marked cholestasis
D. Peripheral eosinophilia
69. **The prostaglandins are**
A. Proteins
B. Enzymes
C. Polysaccharides
D. Fatty acids

70. **Hyperbilirubinaemia is not associated with**
A. Hereditary spherocytosis B. Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis
C. Budd-Chiari syndrome D. Dubin-Johnson syndrome
71. **Which light source produces best photodecomposition of bilirubin**
A. Ultraviolet B. Fluorescent
C. Sunlight D. Moonlight
72. **The most sensitive test which detects hepatic involvement in congestive cardiac failure is**
A. Level of transaminases
B. Serum bilirubin assay
C. Bromsulphalein (BSP) excretion test
D. Serum albumin estimation
73. **The principal lipid contents of human bile are all except**
A. Free fatty acids B. Conjugated bile salts
C. Cholesterol D. Lecithin
74. **Fatty liver may be produced by**
A. Chloramphenicol B. Oral contraceptives
C. Anabolic steroids D. Tetracycline
75. **Commonest microorganism responsible for cholangitis is**
A. *E. coli* B. *Klebsiella pneumoniae*
C. *Streptococcus faecalis* D. *Salmonella*
76. **Commonest malignant tumour of gall bladder is**
A. Squamous cell carcinoma B. Adenocarcinoma
C. Haemangioendothelioma D. Sarcoma
77. **Cholangiocarcinoma may be associated with**
A. Cholelithiasis B. Ulcerative colitis
C. *Tinea echinococcus* infestation D. Biliary atresia
78. **Reye's syndrome may be associated with all except**
A. Moderate jaundice
B. Elevated aminotransferases
C. Hypoglycaemia
D. Chickenpox as a precipitating factor

79. Which is true regarding rapidly shrinking liver in fulminant hepatic failure
- A. The disease process is improving
 - B. A fluctuating clinical course
 - C. A bad prognosis
 - D. Means nothing to clinical course
80. In complete biliary obstruction, urinary urobilinogen is
- A. Decreased
 - B. Elevated
 - C. Remains normal
 - D. Episodic increase and decrease
81. Which is false regarding Reye's syndrome
- A. Mitochondrial dysfunction of liver
 - B. Salicylates may be responsible
 - C. There may be cerebral oedema
 - D. Survivors pass on to chronic liver disease
82. All are recognised complications of acute viral hepatitis except
- A. Polyarteritis nodosa
 - B. Aplastic anaemia
 - C. Meningitis
 - D. Myocarditis
83. Serum-ascites albumin gradient (SAAG) is > 1.1 g/dL in all except
- A. Nephrotic syndrome
 - B. Congestive cardiac failure
 - C. Portal hypertension
 - D. Fulminant hepatic failure
84. All of the following may be associated with hypoglobulinaemia except
- A. Severe combined immunodeficiency
 - B. AIDS
 - C. Multiple myeloma
 - D. Chronic lymphatic leukaemia
85. All of the following are features of hepatocellular failure except
- A. Feto hepaticus
 - B. Ascites
 - C. Flapping tremor
 - D. Haematemesis
86. All are associated with low serum caeruloplasmin level except
- A. Newborn and infants (up to 6 months)
 - B. Protein-losing enteropathies
 - C. Wilson's disease
 - D. Polycystic kidney disease

87. All of the following may be the aetiology of Budd-Chiari syndrome except
- A. Congenital hepatic fibrosis
 - B. Antiphospholipid syndrome
 - C. Oral contraceptive pills
 - D. Right atrial myxoma
88. Serum of patient contains only anti-HBs; he is
- A. Acutely infected by type B virus
 - B. Suffering from chronic hepatitis B virus infection
 - C. Low level of HbsAg carrier
 - D. Vaccinated
89. All of the following may produce hepatic granuloma except
- A. Losartan
 - B. INH
 - C. Allopurinol
 - D. Sulphonamides
90. Minimal free fluid in the abdomen required to be diagnosed by ultrasonography is
- A. 15 mL
 - B. 30 mL
 - C. 75 mL
 - D. 100 mL
91. Which one is false in hepato-renal syndrome
- A. Slow-onset azotaemia in chronic liver disease
 - B. Urine Na^+ concentration $> 10 \text{ mEq/dL}$
 - C. Urine to plasma osmolality ratio > 1.0
 - D. Urine to plasma creatinine ratio > 30
92. Which one of the following is false in mesenteric cyst
- A. Moves freely at right angles to the line of attachment of the mesentery
 - B. A well-defined cystic swelling in abdomen
 - C. Positive 'puddle sign'
 - D. Positive fluid thrill
93. Non-cirrhotic portal fibrosis may be associated with
- A. Oral contraceptives
 - B. Chronic arsenic ingestion
 - C. Sarcoidosis
 - D. Umbilical sepsis
94. All are causes of chylous ascites except
- A. Intra-abdominal malignancy
 - B. Thrombosis of mesenteric artery
 - C. Tuberculosis
 - D. Filariasis

95. Primary biliary cirrhosis may be associated with all except
A. Wilson's disease B. CREST syndrome
C. Renal tubular acidosis D. Autoimmune thyroiditis
96. Minimal fluid required to have classical shifting dullness in ascites is
A. 100-250 mL B. 250-500 mL
C. 500-1000 mL D. More than 1 litre
97. Hepatitis-like feature may be seen in therapy with all except
A. Atorvastatin B. Ketoconazole
C. INH D. Zidovudine
98. Example of transudative ascites is
A. Malignant peritonitis B. Budd-Chiari syndrome
C. Cirrhosis of liver D. Chylous ascites
99. Chronicity in hepatitis C virus infection is
A. 10% B. 30%
C. 50% D. 80%
100. In gall bladder disease, plain abdominal X-ray may diagnose all except
A. Limey bile B. Acalculous cholecystitis
C. Porcelain gall bladder D. Emphysematous cholecystitis
101. All of the following may present as latent jaundice except
A. Pernicious anaemia B. Acute pancreatitis
C. Pyloric stenosis D. Acute myocardial infarction
102. Acalculous cholecystitis may be precipitated by all except
A. Vasculitis B. Torsion of the gall bladder
C. Diabetes mellitus D. Cholelithiasis
103. Normal portal venous pressure is
A. < 5 mm Hg B. > 12 mm Hg
C. 5-7 mm Hg D. 7-10 mm Hg
104. Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) has all the advantages except
A. Best visualisation of cystic duct B. Endoscopic sphincterotomy and stone removal
C. Biliary manometry D. Bile or pancreatic cytology

105. All of the following produce deep jaundice except
A. G6PD deficiency
B. Recurrent cholestasis of pregnancy
C. Carcinoma of the head of pancreas
D. Sclerosing cholangitis
106. Cigarette smoking may predispose to all except
A. Hepatocellular carcinoma
B. Periapillary carcinoma
C. Cholangiocarcinoma
D. Carcinoma of pancreas
107. Which is not an extrahepatic manifestation of hepatitis B virus infection
A. Polymyalgia rheumatica
B. Essential mixed cryoglobulinaemia
C. Guillain-Barre syndrome
D. Fibrosing alveolitis
108. Which one is false in granulomatous hepatitis
A. Mild, firm hepatomegaly
B. Jaundice
C. Sarcoidosis may be an aetiology
D. Liver biopsy is diagnostic
109. All are metabolic causes of cirrhosis of liver except
A. Type IV glycogenosis
B. Galactosaemia
C. Homocystinuria
D. Wilson's disease
110. Acutely tender liver is found in all except
A. Congestive cardiac failure
B. Amoebic liver abscess
C. Carcinoma of liver
D. Haemangioma of liver
111. Amoebic typhlitis is the inflammation of
A. Hepatic capsule leading to perihepatitis
B. Hepatic flexure of large intestine
C. Sigmoido-rectal junction
D. Caecum
112. Secondary carcinoma of liver should not have
A. Malignant ascites
B. Splenomegaly
C. Jaundice
D. Knobby liver
113. Commonest cause of portal hypertension is
A. Acute viral hepatitis
B. Chronic active hepatitis
C. Cirrhosis of liver
D. Carcinoma of liver

114. Treatment modalities of Wilson's disease include all except
A. Tetrathiomolybdate B. Penicillamine
C. Colchicine D. Elemental zinc
115. Most consistent clinical finding in haemochromatosis is
A. Increased skin pigmentation B. Hepatomegaly
C. Arthropathy D. Hypogonadism
116. Rapid diminution in the size of liver is seen in
A. Cholangio-hepatitis B. Fulminant hepatic failure
C. Carcinoma of liver D. Acute alcoholic hepatitis
117. The Kayser-Fleischer ring is
A. Broader laterally and medially
B. The inferior pole of cornea is first affected
C. Copper deposition in Descemet's membrane
D. Hampers vision
118. Definitive test for diagnosis of haemochromatosis is
A. Plasma iron $>300 \mu\text{g/dL}$ B. Liver biopsy
C. TIBC $<200 \mu\text{g/dL}$ D. Hepatic iron index >1.5
119. Superficial venous flow in portal hypertension is
A. Away from the umbilicus B. Below upwards
C. Towards umbilicus D. Above downwards
120. Which is false regarding haemochromatosis
A. Pancreatic iron deposition leads to diabetes
B. Most common cardiac manifestation is congestive heart failure
C. Melanin and iron deposition gives rise to bronzing of skin
D. Hypogonadism results from iron deposition in testes
121. Commonest cause of post-transfusion hepatitis is
A. Hepatitis B B. Hepatitis C
C. Hepatitis D D. Hepatitis E
122. Kayser-Fleischer like ring is found in all except
A. Cryptogenic cirrhosis B. Chronic active hepatitis
C. Prolonged cholestasis D. Chronic biliary cirrhosis
123. Commonest hepatic lesion in haemochromatosis is
A. Fatty liver B. Macronodular cirrhosis
C. Micronodular cirrhosis D. Haemosiderosis

124. All are characteristic features of Wilson's disease except
A. Chorea
B. Sensory loss
C. Grimacing
D. Slurred speech
125. Streptokinase is now-a-days tried in the treatment of
A. Sclerosing cholangitis
B. Haemangioma of liver
C. Metastasis in liver
D. Budd-Chiari syndrome
126. Corticosteroid may be given in
A. Alcoholic hepatitis
B. Acute viral hepatitis B
C. Rifampicin-induced hepatitis
D. Copper sulphate poisoning
127. Absolute contraindication for liver biopsy is
A. Cirrhosis of liver
B. Cholestasis
C. Haemangioma of liver
D. Amoebic liver abscess
128. Which one of the following is false regarding primary biliary cirrhosis
A. Female preponderance
B. Starts with pruritus
C. Moderate to severe jaundice
D. Clubbing
129. Most common cause of fulminant hepatic failure is
A. Chronic active hepatitis
B. Alcoholic hepatitis
C. Drug-induced hepatitis
D. Acute viral hepatitis
130. All of the following may develop into chronic active hepatitis except
A. Methyldopa
B. Captopril
C. Isoniazid
D. Oxyphenisatin
131. Which is true regarding pre-sinusoidal portal hypertension
A. Blocked hepatic vein
B. Raised wedged hepatic venous pressure
C. Congenital hepatic fibrosis is an example
D. Commonest cause of portal hypertension
132. Congestive gastropathy in portal hypertension is best treated by
A. Terlipressin
B. Somatostatin
C. Propranolol
D. Nitroglycerines

133. Which is not true in lupoid hepatitis
- Cushingoid face
 - Associated with other autoimmune diseases
 - High risk of developing into hepatoma
 - ANF is positive in majority
134. Which is false regarding Gaucher's disease
- Pre-malignant
 - Hepatosplenomegaly
 - High serum acid phosphatase level
 - Elevated serum angiotensin-converting enzyme
135. Which indicates chronicity in hepatitis B virus infection
- HBeAg
 - Anti-HBs
 - DNA polymerase
 - IgG anti-HBc
136. Commonest cause of jaundice in pregnancy is
- Toxaemia of pregnancy
 - Acute fatty liver of pregnancy
 - Acute viral hepatitis
 - Use of hepatotoxic drugs
137. Acute viral hepatitis may develop from all of the following except
- Yellow fever
 - Herpes zoster virus
 - Infectious mononucleosis
 - Cytomegalovirus
138. Commonest cause of hepatoma is
- α_1 -antitrypsin deficiency
 - Haemochromatosis
 - Alcohol
 - Cirrhosis of liver
139. Tumour of liver found predominantly in females is
- Adenoma
 - Hepatocellular carcinoma
 - Angiosarcoma
 - Hepatoblastoma
140. All of the following are prognostic factors in acute pancreatitis except
- Hyperamylasia
 - Hypoalbuminaemia
 - Hyperglycaemia
 - Hypocalcaemia
141. Commonest organism causing pyogenic liver abscess is
- Anaerobes
 - Staphylococci
 - Streptococcus faecalis*
 - E. coli*

142. Mallory hyaline is absent in
A. Amoebic hepatitis B. Alcoholic hepatitis
C. Amiodarone-induced hepatitis D. Indian childhood cirrhosis
143. Which is false in Caroli's disease
A. Segmental dilatation of intrahepatic bile ducts
B. Familial
C. Congenital hepatic fibrosis may be associated with
D. Cholangiocarcinoma may be a complication
144. Most common benign tumour of liver is
A. Focal nodular hyperplasia B. Adenomas
C. Haemangiomas D. Nodular regenerative hyperplasia
145. Weil's disease is associated with
A. Jaundice in all B. Severe muscle pain
C. Absence of renal involvement D. Leucopenia with lymphocytosis
146. Calcification of spleen is seen in
A. Tropical splenomegaly syndrome
B. Thalassaemia
C. Malarial spleen
D. Hydatid cyst
147. In HBV infection, which serological marker is present in the 'window period' as an evidence of recent HBV infection
A. Hb_sAg B. IgG anti-HBc
C. IgM anti-HBc D. HBV DNA
148. Regarding non-alcoholic steato-hepatosis (NASH), all are true except
A. Occasionally progresses to cirrhosis and liver failure
B. Typically occurs in overweight, diabetic, hyperlipidaemic subjects
C. Jejunoileal by-pass may be an aetiology
D. Glucocorticoid helps cure
149. Acute pancreatitis is caused by all except
A. Hypertriglyceridaemia B. ACE inhibitors
C. Hypocalcaemia D. Blunt trauma

150. Commonest type of hepatitis epidemic in India is
A. Hepatitis A
B. Hepatitis B
C. Hepatitis C
D. Hepatitis E
151. In acute infection with HBV, first thing to appear or rise in blood is
A. HbsAg
B. Anti-HBs
C. SGPT
D. Bilirubin
152. Which reflects the best prognostic parameter of hepatocellular function
A. SGPT
B. Alkaline phosphatase
C. Serum bilirubin
D. Prothrombin time
153. The presenting feature of non-cirrhotic portal fibrosis is
A. Upper GI bleeding
B. Ascites
C. Hepatocellular failure
D. Hepatomegaly
154. Continued infectivity in HBV infection is diagnosed by
A. IgM anti-HBc
B. HBsAg
C. HBV DNA
D. Anti-HBs
155. Most common cause of Budd-Chiari syndrome is
A. Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria
B. Oral contraceptives
C. Valve in hepatic veins
D. Hepatoma
156. All are associated with raised serum amylase except
A. Diabetic ketoacidosis
B. Ruptured ectopic pregnancy
C. Bleeding peptic ulcer
D. Peritonitis
157. Which vitamin deficiency occurs in obstructive jaundice
A. Folic acid
B. Vitamin A
C. Vitamin C
D. Vitamin B₁₂
158. Which is false regarding acrodermatitis enteropathica
A. Desquamating skin lesion
B. Severe diarrhoea
C. Zinc deficiency
D. Associated with thymic hyperplasia

159. In acute HBV infection, spherical Dane particle has the size of
A. 22-nm
B. 27-nm
C. 42-nm
D. 48-nm
160. α_1 -fetoprotein is found in all except
A. Oesophageal atresia
B. Postmaturity
C. Spina bifida
D. Hepatocellular carcinoma
161. Presence of caput medusae denies the diagnosis of
A. Non-cirrhotic portal fibrosis
B. Budd-Chiari syndrome
C. Extrahepatic portal vein thrombosis
D. Laennec's cirrhosis
162. Morphine is virtually contraindicated in
A. Acute myocardial infarction
B. Terminal cancer pain
C. Biliary colic
D. Acute left ventricular failure
163. Example of calcivirus is
A. Hepatitis A virus
B. Hepatitis B virus
C. Hepatitis C virus
D. Hepatitis E virus
164. Medical dissolution of gallstones is done by all except
A. Methyl tertiary butyl ether
B. Lithocholic acid
C. Monooctanoic
D. Ursodeoxycholic acid
165. Non-alcoholic steato-hepatosis (NASH) may be produced by all except
A. Massive dose of oestrogen
B. Amiodarone
C. Nifedipine
D. Tetracycline
166. Hepato-pulmonary syndrome is manifested by all except
A. Cyanosis
B. Widespread intrapulmonary vascular dilatations
C. Orthopnoea
D. Increased alveolar-arterial oxygen gradient
167. 'Minimal hepatic encephalopathy' is classically diagnosed by
A. Psychometric study
B. EEG
C. Evoked potential study
D. MRI of brain

168. Mid-zonal necrosis of liver is caused by
A. Phosphorus poisoning B. Eclampsia
C. Yellow fever D. Carbon tetrachloride
169. Predominant unconjugated bilirubin is seen in all except
A. Breakdown of myoglobin B. Rotor syndrome
C. Ineffective erythropoiesis D. Breakdown of haemoglobin
170. Pancreatic exocrine insufficiency happens to begin when
A. 40% of pancreas is lost B. 60% of pancreas is lost
C. 75% of pancreas is lost D. 90% of pancreas is lost
171. Pregnancy predisposes to all except
A. Acute hepatic failure B. Chronic hepatitis
C. Steatosis D. Cholestasis
172. Portal hypertension associated with soft liver suggests
A. Budd-Chiari syndrome B. Extrahepatic obstruction
C. Non-cirrhotic portal fibrosis D. Cirrhosis of liver
173. Splenic dullness can be percussed by all except
A. Castell's method B. Nixon's method
C. Osler's method D. Barkun's method of Traube's space percussion
174. 'Sago spleen' is found in
A. Chronic myeloid leukaemia B. Felty's syndrome
C. Chronic active hepatitis D. Focal amyloidosis
175. Fatty liver is not characteristic of
A. Indian childhood cirrhosis B. Reye's syndrome
C. Protein-calorie malnutrition D. Total parenteral nutrition
176. Which is not an indication of liver transplantation
A. Hereditary oxalosis B. Tyrosinaemia
C. Haemangioma of liver D. Primary sclerosing cholangitis
177. Which is the most sensitive test to diagnose hepatopulmonary syndrome
A. CT scan of liver B. Contrast-enhanced echocardiography
C. MRI scan of liver D. Pulmonary angiography

178. **Lardaceous spleen is seen in**
A. Chronic myeloid leukaemia
B. Chronic kala-azar
C. Subacute bacterial endocarditis
D. Diffuse amyloidosis
179. **Autoimmune pancreatitis is synonymous with all except**
A. Nonalcoholic destructive pancreatitis
B. Tumefactive pancreatitis
C. Hereditary pancreatitis
D. Sclerosing pancreatitis
180. **All are 'medical causes of acute abdomen' except**
A. Apical pneumonia
B. Sickle cell anaemia
C. Acute myocardial infarction
D. Lead poisoning
181. **Hepatic granuloma may develop from**
A. Allopurinol
B. Risperidone
C. Valproic acid
D. Oxyphenisatin
182. **Which of the following is false regarding autoimmune hepatitis**
A. Hyperglobulinaemia is common
B. AST and ALT levels fluctuate within 100-1000 units
C. Very high bilirubin level
D. Hypoalbuminaemia in very active disease
183. **Which is not an 'absolute' contraindication in hepatic transplantation**
A. Untreated sepsis
B. AIDS
C. Renal failure
D. Active alcohol abuse
184. **Sclerosing cholangitis may be associated with all except**
A. Pseudotumour of the orbit
B. Fibrosis of the lung
C. Autoimmune pancreatitis
D. Riedel's struma

3. CARDIOLOGY

- Pericardial rub is best audible in all except**
 - By pressing the chest piece of stethoscope
 - After holding the breath
 - On the left side of lower sternum
 - In lying down position
- Slow rising pulse is a feature of**
 - Endotoxic shock
 - AS
 - MS
 - Constrictive pericarditis
- Pulsus alternans is produced by**
 - Pericardial effusion
 - Left-sided heart failure
 - Chronic obstructive airway disease
 - Pulmonary thromboembolism
- Central cyanosis is not found in**
 - Acute pulmonary oedema
 - Fallot's tetralogy
 - Left-to-right shunt
 - Transposition of great vessels
- Which is not a cause of sinus bradycardia**
 - Myxoedema
 - Complete heart block
 - Hypothermia
 - Obstructive jaundice
- Regrading neck venous pulsation which is false**
 - Undulating
 - Better felt than seen
 - Becomes prominent on lying down
 - There are two negative waves
- Unilateral clubbing is found in all except**
 - Presubclavian coarctation of aorta
 - Aneurysm of subclavian artery
 - Arterio-venous fistula of brachial vessels
 - Takayasu's disease

8. **Water-hammer pulse is present when pulse pressure is at least above**
A. 30 mm Hg B. 80 mm Hg
C. 40 mm Hg D. 60 mm Hg
9. **All are cardiovascular features of severe anaemia except**
A. Water-hammer pulse
B. Tapping apex
C. Cardiomegaly
D. Systolic murmur over the pulmonary area
10. **Radio-femoral delay is a feature of all except**
A. Aortoarteritis B. Coarctation of aorta
C. Unfolding of aorta D. Atherosclerosis of aorta
11. **Giant a-wave in neck vein is seen in**
A. Left atrial myxoma B. Constrictive pericarditis
C. Pulmonary hypertension D. Atrial fibrillation
12. **Clubbing is not a feature of**
A. Fallot's tetralogy B. Left atrial myxoma
C. Right-to-left shunt D. Acute bacterial endocarditis
13. **Left parasternal heave is diagnostic of**
A. Left ventricular hypertrophy B. Right atrial hypertrophy
C. Right ventricular hypertrophy D. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
14. **Pulsus bisferiens is found in**
A. Combined AS and AI B. Combined MS and AS
C. Combined AI and MI D. Combined MS and MI
15. **v-wave in JVP becomes prominent in**
A. Tricuspid incompetence B. Cardiac tamponade
C. Ventricular tachycardia D. Right atrial myxoma
16. **Which is false regarding oedema in congestive cardiac failure**
A. Initially noticed in the morning
B. Starts in the dependent part
C. Pitting oedema
D. Sacral oedema in non-ambulatory patients

17. Which does not produce regularly irregular pulse
A. 2nd degree heart block B. Atrial fibrillation
C. Extrasystoles D. Sinus arrhythmia
18. Sudden death may occur in
A. AS B. ASD
C. Constrictive pericarditis D. PDA
19. Digitalis toxicity is associated with all except
A. Wenckebach block
B. Ventricular bigeminy
C. Paroxysmal atrial tachycardia with block
D. Mobitz type II block
20. The sound best audible by bell of stethoscope is
A. S_2 B. Venous hum
C. Ejection click D. Opening snap
21. Long tubular heart in X-ray chest is found in all except
A. Isolated levocardia B. Addison's disease
C. Emphysema D. Sheehan's syndrome
22. Electrical alternans in ECG is seen in
A. Pericardial effusion B. Left ventricular failure
C. Digitalis toxicity D. Wenckebach block
23. Ideally, the connecting tube of stethoscope should be
A. 8 inch long B. 12 inch long
C. 18 inch long D. 22 inch long
24. RBBB with left axis deviation in ECG is characteristically seen in
A. VSD B. Ostium primum ASD
C. PDA D. Fallot's tetralogy
25. Sphygmomanometer cannot diagnose
A. Pulsus paradoxus B. Pulsus alternans
C. Water-hammer pulse D. Pulsus bigeminus
26. Short PR interval in ECG is characteristic of
A. Rheumatic carditis B. Digitalis toxicity
C. W-P-W syndrome D. Ischaemic heart disease (IHD)

7. **Stethoscope was invented by**
 - A. Laennec
 - B. Osler
 - C. Babinski
 - D. Korotkoff
8. **U-wave in ECG is characteristically found in**
 - A. Hyperkalaemia
 - B. Hyponatraemia
 - C. Hypocalcaemia
 - D. Hypokalaemia
9. **All of the following produce systemic hypertension except**
 - A. Polycystic kidney disease
 - B. Pheochromocytoma
 - C. Addison's disease
 - D. Conn's syndrome
10. **Classical JVP finding in cardiac tamponade is**
 - A. Prominent a-wave
 - B. Prominent x-descent
 - C. Prominent y-descent
 - D. Small v-wave
31. **Left atrial failure is featured by all except**
 - A. Dependent oedema
 - B. Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnoea
 - C. Fine crepitations at lung bases
 - D. Gallop rhythm
32. **All are bedside differential diagnosis of MS except**
 - A. Carey Coombs murmur
 - B. Left atrial myxoma
 - C. Austin Flint murmur
 - D. Mitral valve prolapse syndrome
33. **The least common complication of MS is**
 - A. Cerebral thrombosis
 - B. Subacute bacterial endocarditis
 - C. Pulmonary hypertension
 - D. Atrial fibrillation
34. **Clinically, severity of MS is best assessed by**
 - A. Diastolic shock
 - B. Proximity of S₂-opening snap gap
 - C. Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnoea (PND)
 - D. Shorter duration of mid-diastolic murmur
35. **Opening snap is**
 - A. Low-pitched
 - B. Best heard with the bell of stethoscope
 - C. Best heard in standing position
 - D. Present in late diastole

36. Haemoptysis may be found in
A. Left ventricular failure
B. Right ventricular failure
C. Pulmonary stenosis
D. Left-to-right shunt
37. All are features of acute attack of PND except
A. Peripheral cyanosis
B. Raised JVP
C. Ashen-grey pallor
D. S_2 gallop rhythm
38. Which chamber of heart fails first in MS
A. Right atrium
B. Right ventricle
C. Left atrium
D. Left ventricle
39. Which is false regarding juvenile mitral stenosis
A. Pin-point mitral valve
B. Occurs below 18 years
C. Atrial fibrillation is commonly seen
D. Mitral valve calcification is uncommon
40. In critical MS, the mitral valve orifice is
A. $< 6 \text{ cm}^2$
B. $< 4 \text{ cm}^2$
C. $< 2 \text{ cm}^2$
D. $< 1 \text{ cm}^2$
41. Maral flush is found in all except
A. Mitral stenosis
B. Myxoedema
C. Carcinoid syndrome
D. Systemic lupus erythematosus
42. All of the following are causes of intermittent claudication except
A. Leriche's syndrome
B. Lumbar canal stenosis
C. Peripheral neuropathy
D. Buerger's disease
43. Indications for closed mitral valvotomy include all except
A. Absence of valvular calcification
B. Absence of left atrial thrombus
C. Pure mitral stenosis
D. Restenosis cases
44. Roth spot is found in all except
A. Aplastic anaemia
B. Acute leukaemia
C. Takayasu's disease
D. Subacute bacterial endocarditis
45. Hill's sign is diagnostic of
A. AI
B. MS
C. AS
D. MI

46. Which of the following gives rise to heaving apex beat
A. MS B. MI
C. AS D. AI
47. Concentric left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH) is usually found in
A. Ischaemic heart disease B. Cardiomyopathy
C. Coarctation of aorta D. Severe anaemia
48. Mental retardation, squint, idiopathic hypercalcaemia may be associated with 'stenosis' of
A. Pulmonary valve B. Mitral valve
C. Aortic valve D. Tricuspid valve
49. Which of the following does not produce continuous murmur
A. Peripheral pulmonary stenosis
B. Ruptured sinus of Valsalva
C. Aortopulmonary window
D. Pulmonary arterio-venous fistula
50. Elfin facies (pointed chin; cupid's bow-like upper lip, upturned nose) may be seen in
A. Supravalvular AS B. Lutembacher syndrome
C. Ebstein's anomaly D. Infundibular PS
51. Which of the following does not lead to Eisenmenger's syndrome
A. Coarctation of aorta B. PDA
C. ASD D. VSD
52. Seagull murmur is not a feature of
A. Acute myocardial infarction
B. Acute rheumatic fever
C. Subacute bacterial endocarditis
D. Floppy mitral valve
53. AI with low pulse pressure is found in all except
A. AI with tight PS B. AI with systemic hypertension
C. AI with CCF D. Acutely developing AI
54. Which is not an aetiology of MI
A. Pseudoxanthoma elasticum B. Osteoarthritis
C. Osteogenesis imperfecta D. Ehlers-Danlos syndrome

55. **Bedside diagnosis of a classical case of SBE does not include**
A. Cafe-au-lait pallor B. Macroscopic haematuria
C. Clubbing D. Splenomegaly
56. **Which one is false regarding floppy mitral valve**
A. Most of the patients are asymptomatic
B. High-pitched late systolic murmur
C. More common in females
D. Early systolic click
57. **Which does not produce 'fleeting' arthritis**
A. SLE B. Rheumatic arthritis
C. Felty's syndrome D. Viral arthritis
58. **Murmur of floppy mitral valve increases with all except**
A. Valsalva manoeuvre B. Squatting
C. Amyl nitrite inhalation D. Standing
59. **Commonest organism producing acute bacterial endocarditis is**
A. *Streptococcus viridans* B. *Staphylococcus aureus*
C. *Streptococcus faecalis* D. *Pneumococcus*
60. **Cardiac percussion is important in**
A. Acute myocardial infarction B. Emphysema
C. Myocarditis D. Cardiomyopathy
61. **Which is not included in 'minor manifestation' of Jones criteria in rheumatic fever**
A. Prolonged PR interval B. Arthralgia
C. Increased ESR D. Elevated ASO titre
62. **The ESR may be very low in all except**
A. Congestive cardiac failure B. Sick cell anaemia
C. Pregnancy D. Polycythaemia
63. **Which is not a major manifestation of Jones criteria in rheumatic fever**
A. Chorea B. Erythema nodosum
C. Subcutaneous nodule D. Polyarthritis

not include
sturia

64. The ESR may be 'zero' in
A. Old age
B. Vasculitis
C. Afibrinogenaemia
D. SLE
65. Which is not recognised to be an acute phase reactant
A. Alpha fetoprotein
B. Orosomucoid
C. Caeruloplasmin
D. Haptoglobulin
66. All are examples of congenital cyanotic heart disease except
A. Ebstein's anomaly
B. Anomalous origin of coronary artery
C. Fallot's tetralogy
D. Single ventricle
67. Lutembacher's syndrome is
A. ASD plus AI
B. VSD plus MS
C. ASD plus MI
D. ASD plus MS
68. Differential diagnosis of ASD at the bedside are all except
A. Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection (TAPVC)
B. Idiopathic pulmonary artery dilatation
C. PDA
D. Pulmonary stenosis
69. 'Fallot's pentalogy' is Fallot's tetralogy plus
A. ASD
B. PDA
C. Associated LVH
D. AS
70. All are commonly associated with ASD except
A. Ellis-van Creveld syndrome
B. Holt-Oram syndrome
C. Down's syndrome
D. Trisomy 18
71. Coarctation of aorta may be associated with all except
A. Polycystic kidney
B. Berry aneurysm
C. Bicuspid aortic valve
D. Aortic arch syndrome
72. Commonest congenital heart disease is
A. ASD
B. VSD
C. Bicuspid aortic valve
D. Fallot's tetralogy

73. All are true in severe PS except
A. The ejection click goes away from S_1
B. Intensity of murmur is maximum towards S_2
C. Gap between A_2 and P_2 is increased
D. A_2 is gradually rounded by the murmur
74. Aortic arch syndrome is not associated with
A. Diminished pulses in upper extremity
B. Disturbances in vision
C. Intermittent claudication
D. Systemic hypertension
75. Which of the following drugs is not used in hypoxic spells of Fallot's tetralogy
A. Phenylephrine
B. Amiodarone
C. Propranolol
D. Morphine
76. The disease with male preponderance is
A. Coarctation of aorta
B. Primary pulmonary hypertension
C. SLE
D. PDA
77. The '3-sign' in chest roentgenogram diagnoses
A. PS
B. VSD
C. Coarctation of aorta
D. AS
78. Varying intensity of S_1 is found in all except
A. Nodal rhythm
B. Ventricular tachycardia
C. Complete heart block
D. Atrial fibrillation
79. Double apex in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy is mainly due to
A. Palpable S_4
B. Muscle tremor
C. Palpable opening snap
D. Palpable S_3
80. Muffled S_1 is found in all except
A. Digitalis overdose
B. Tachycardia
C. Mitral valve calcification
D. Left atrial failure
81. 'Diastolic shock' is not found in
A. Chronic cor pulmonale
B. PS
C. MS
D. VSD

82. **Loud A_2 is present in**
A. Pulmonary hypertension
B. Calcified aortic valve
C. Aortitis
D. Unfolding of aorta
83. **Atrial myxomas may be associated with all except**
A. Pyrexia
B. Splenomegaly
C. Clubbing
D. High ESR
84. **Which is not a cause of wide and fixed splitting of S_2**
A. Massive pulmonary thromboembolism
B. Right ventricular pacing
C. ASD
D. Left ventricular failure
85. **Endomyocardial fibrosis may be due to**
A. Tapioca
B. Coffee
C. Bush tea
D. Aflatoxin
86. **S_4 is not associated with**
A. Aortic stenosis
B. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
C. Chronic mitral regurgitation
D. Systemic hypertension
87. **Intracardiac calcification usually indicates**
A. Chronic constrictive pericarditis
B. Subacute bacterial endocarditis
C. Rheumatic valve
D. Mural thrombus
88. **S_3 or S_4 is best auscultated**
A. With the diaphragm of stethoscope
B. In standing position
C. Stethoscope placed lightly over the apex
D. Anywhere in the precordium
89. **Incidence of infective endocarditis is least in**
A. MI
B. PDA
C. ASD
D. VSD
90. **Pulsus paradoxus is seen in all except**
A. Acute severe asthma
B. Cardiac tamponade
C. Constrictive pericarditis
D. Dilated cardiomyopathy

91. Sudden death may occur in all of the following except
A. Atrial fibrillation
B. Massive myocardial infarction
C. Ventricular fibrillation
D. Massive pulmonary thromboembolism
92. S_3 may be present in all except
A. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
B. Pregnancy
C. Hyperkinetic circulatory states
D. Athletes
93. Myocarditis may be found in all except
A. HIV infection
B. Toxoplasma infection
C. Diphtheria
D. Ascariasis
94. Echocardiography can diagnose the presence of pericardial fluid as little as
A. 5 mL
B. 15 mL
C. 25 mL
D. 100 mL
95. All are helpful in the treatment of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy except
A. Ace-inhibitors
B. Amlodarone
C. Surgical myotomy of the septum
D. Propranolol
96. The S_2 in Fallot's tetralogy
A. Shows narrow split
B. Having wide split
C. Remains single
D. Shows reverse split
97. Cardiomyopathy may follow treatment with
A. Chloramphenicol
B. Doxorubicin
C. Methotrexate
D. Allopurinol
98. Normal blood volume in an adult male is approximately
A. 50 mL/kg of body weight
B. 60 mL/kg of body weight
C. 70 mL/kg of body weight
D. 85 mL/kg of body weight
99. Carey Coombs murmur is found in
A. Pulmonary hypertension
B. AI
C. Acute rheumatic fever
D. MS

100. Which is not advocated in the treatment of acute pulmonary oedema
- A. Diuretics
 - B. Trendelenburg position
 - C. Morphine
 - D. Rotating tourniquets
101. Kussmaul's sign is present in
- A. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
 - B. Right ventricular infarction
 - C. Myocarditis
 - D. Pregnancy
102. All are class I antiarrhythmic drugs except
- A. Disopyramide
 - B. Flecainide
 - C. Verapamil
 - D. Quinidine
103. Cardiac involvement is absent in
- A. Facio-scapulo-humeral dystrophy
 - B. Myotonic dystrophy
 - C. Duchenne type muscular dystrophy
 - D. Friedreich's ataxia
104. All of the following may have unidigital clubbing except
- A. Tophaceous gout
 - B. Trauma
 - C. Sarcoidosis
 - D. Cervical rib
105. Digitalis toxicity is precipitated by all except
- A. Old age
 - B. Hypokalaemia
 - C. Renal failure
 - D. Hepatic encephalopathy
106. Cannon wave in the neck vein is seen in
- A. Complete heart block
 - B. Constrictive pericarditis
 - C. Tricuspid incompetence
 - D. Right atrial myxoma
107. Left ventricular hypertrophy is not associated with
- A. AS
 - B. AI
 - C. MS
 - D. MI
108. Which is not found in constrictive pericarditis
- A. Pulmonary oedema
 - B. Raised JVP
 - C. Ascites
 - D. Pulsus paradoxus
109. Prolonged QT interval in ECG is found in all except
- A. Quinidine therapy
 - B. Hypothermia
 - C. Vagal stimulation
 - D. Hypocalcaemia

110. During cardiopulmonary resuscitation, external defibrillation by DC shock is done with
A. 50 Joules
B. 100 Joules
C. 200 Joules
D. 400 Joules
111. Differential cyanosis is found in
A. Fallot's tetralogy
B. Transposition of great vessels
C. VSD
D. Ebstein's anomaly
112. Very close differential diagnosis of constrictive pericarditis at the bedside is
A. Congestive cardiac failure
B. Superior mediastinal syndrome
C. Left ventricular failure
D. Cirrhosis of liver
113. All are features of pericardial tamponade except
A. Orthopnoea
B. Pulsatile liver
C. Hypotension
D. Raised JVP
114. Acute myocardial infarction of posterior wall of left ventricle will show in the ECG
A. Deep Q waves in V_{1-4}
B. ST depression and tall R wave in V_{1-4}
C. ST elevation in II, III, aVF
D. ST elevation in I, aVL, V_6
115. Which one of the following is false regarding Austin Flint murmur
A. Found in severe AI
B. Having loud S_1
C. Mid-diastolic murmur
D. Absence of thrill
116. Acute subendocardial infarction will have ECG finding
A. Prominent ST elevation
B. Deep Q wave
C. Deep symmetrical T wave inversion
D. Height of R wave maximum in V_6
117. 'Auscultatory gap' in BP measurement is
A. Present in all hypertensives
B. Should be ignored
C. Related to diastolic BP
D. As a result of venous distension
118. All of the following are common arrhythmias developing from AMI except
A. Sinus arrhythmia
B. Ventricular tachycardia
C. Wenckebach heart block
D. Accelerated idioventricular rhythm

119. **Paroxysmal hypertension is classically found in**
A. Coarctation of aorta B. Eclampsia
C. Renal artery stenosis D. Pheochromocytoma
120. **Regarding Kerley's B lines, all of the following are true except**
A. Found in basal region
B. May be seen in pre-oedema stage
C. Its presence indicates left atrial pressure > 10 mm Hg
D. MS is a recognised cause
121. **Cardiac arrest may be due to**
A. Multiple ectopics
B. Atrial flutter
C. Pulseless ventricular tachycardia
D. Wenckebach block
122. **A pericardial friction rub may have any of the components except**
A. Presystolic B. Mid-diastolic
C. Early diastolic D. Systolic
123. **Torsade de pointes is associated with**
A. Increased QT interval
B. Increased duration of QRS complex
C. Presence of J-wave
D. Increased PR interval
124. **The murmur of MS is**
A. Increased by amyl nitrite inhalation
B. High-pitched
C. Early diastolic
D. With radiation towards left axilla
125. **Which one of the following is a centrally-acting antihypertensive drug**
A. Prazosin B. Methyldopa
C. Amloride D. Hydralazine
126. **Diagnosis of AMI within 6 hrs depends on**
A. $CPK\ MB_2/CPK\ MB_1 \geq 1.5$ B. Increased LDH₂
C. Rise of SGPT > 250 IU/L D. Inverted T wave in ECG

127. Which one of the following is false regarding atrial fibrillation
- A. 'f' waves in neck vein
 - B. Atrial rate is 350-400/min
 - C. Ventricular rate is 100-150/min
 - D. Pulse deficit is >10
128. The Keith-Wagener-Barker classification for retinal changes is meant for
- A. Diabetes mellitus
 - B. Aortoarteritis
 - C. Systemic hypertension
 - D. Takayasu's disease
129. $S_1 S_2 S_3$ syndrome in ECG is seen in
- A. Hypothermia
 - B. Left ventricular hypertrophy
 - C. Digitalis toxicity
 - D. Chronic cor pulmonale
130. Retrosternal chest pain classically occurs in all except
- A. Acute mediastinitis
 - B. Dissecting aneurysm
 - C. Bornholm disease
 - D. Unstable angina
131. Delta wave in ECG is found in
- A. Sick sinus syndrome
 - B. Hypothermia
 - C. W-P-W syndrome
 - D. Hyperkalaemia
132. CPK-MB is increased in all except
- A. Myocarditis
 - B. Rhabdomyolysis
 - C. Post-AMI
 - D. Post-electrical cardioversion
133. Which is not a recognised risk factor for early atherosclerosis
- A. Homocystinuria
 - B. Hyperthyroidism
 - C. Pseudoxanthoma elasticum
 - D. Nephrotic syndrome
134. Which is least important cause of dissection of aorta
- A. Arteriosclerosis
 - B. Coarctation of aorta
 - C. Marfan's syndrome
 - D. Pregnancy
135. Which enzyme rises earliest in AMI
- A. SGPT
 - B. LDH
 - C. SGOT
 - D. CPK

136. Which is not a side effect of amiodarone
A. Photosensitivity B. Hepatitis
C. Tachyarrhythmias D. Alveolitis
137. Syncopal attack is associated with all of the following except
A. Myocarditis B. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
C. Ventricular fibrillation D. Aortic stenosis
138. Compression of the feeding artery abruptly reduces the heart rate in arterio-venous fistula, and is known as
A. Tinel's sign B. Hoover sign
C. Bing sign D. Branham's sign
139. Pulmonary regurgitation is never associated with
A. Pulmonary fibrosis B. Pulmonary oedema
C. Pulmonary hypertension D. Obstructive mitral valve disease
140. Hypocalcaemia arrests the heart in
A. Mid-systole B. Diastole
C. Mid-diastole D. Systole
141. The drug contraindicated in pregnancy-induced hypertension is
A. Hydralazine B. Enalapril
C. Methyldopa D. Labetalol
142. Reversed splitting of S_2 is found in
A. LBBB B. RBBB
C. Left ventricular pacing D. Aortic regurgitation
143. All of the following drugs may be used in congestive cardiac failure except
A. Spironolactone B. Bucindolol
C. Propranolol D. Digoxin
144. Janeway's spot in SBE is found in
A. Palms B. Fundus
C. Nail-bed D. Palate
145. Pulsus bisferiens is best perceived in
A. Radial B. Brachial
C. Femoral D. Any of the above

146. Which of the following cardioselective beta-blockers is used in heart failure
A. Carvedilol B. Atenolol
C. Labetalol D. Pindolol
147. Which one is false regarding the presence of ejection click
A. Occurs immediately after S_1
B. Stenosis is severe
C. Presence indicates stenosis at valvular level
D. Sharp and high-pitched clicking sound
148. Congestive cardiac failure may be seen in all except
A. Fallot's tetralogy B. MS
C. PDA D. Coarctation of aorta
149. Treatment by heparin is best monitored by
A. Prothrombin time (PT)
B. Clotting time (CT)
C. Activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT)
D. Fibrin degradation product (FDP)
150. Major cardiovascular manifestation in cri-du-chat syndrome is
A. Bicuspid aortic valve B. VSD
C. PDA D. Dextrocardia
151. 'Nitrate tolerance' developing as a result of treating ischaemic heart disease by mononitrates is prevented by
A. Twice daily dosage schedule B. Night-time single dosage
C. Eccentric dosage schedule D. Morning-time single dosage
152. All of the following may produce hemiplegia by cerebral embolism except
A. Mitral valve prolapse B. Atrial fibrillation
C. Subacute bacterial endocarditis D. Right atrial myxoma
153. Drug of choice in acute management of PSVT is
A. Amiodarone B. Verapamil
C. Metoprolol D. Adenosine
154. Which of the following gives rise to pulsation at the back
A. Coarctation of aorta B. Budd-Chiari syndrome
C. Hyperkinetic circulatory states D. Aortic aneurysm

155. 'Absolute' contraindication of thrombolytic therapy in AMI is
A. Severe menstrual bleeding B. Bacterial endocarditis
C. H/O intraocular bleeding D. Pregnancy
156. Propranolol can be used in all except
A. Systemic hypertension
B. Congestive cardiac failure
C. Angina pectoris
D. Supraventricular tachyarrhythmias
157. Heart valve commonly affected in IV drug abusers is
A. Pulmonary valve B. Mitral valve
C. Tricuspid valve D. Aortic valve
158. Which is not an example of vasospastic disorder
A. Livedo reticularis B. Acrocyanosis
C. Raynaud's phenomenon D. Deep vein thrombosis
159. In right ventricular myocardial infarction, which of the following additional therapies is needed
A. Diuretics B. Calcium gluconate
C. I.V. fluid D. Restriction of fluid
160. Ventricular fibrillation is best treated by
A. IV amiodarone B. Carotid massage
C. Electrical cardioversion D. IV lignocaine
161. All of the following are characteristics of right ventricular infarction except
A. Increased JVP B. Pulmonary congestion
C. Hypotension D. Kussmaul's sign
162. P-wave in ECG is absent in
A. Atrial fibrillation B. Atrial flutter
C. Hypokalaemia D. PSVT
163. Ibutilide is an antiarrhythmic agent of
A. Class I B. Class II
C. Class III D. Class IV
164. Verapamil is indicated in all except
A. Atrial fibrillation B. Acute left ventricular failure
C. Supraventricular tachycardia D. Angina pectoris

165. Arterio-venous fistula is associated with
A. Sinus tachycardia
B. Sinus bradycardia
C. Hypotension
D. Low pulse pressure
166. Hyperthyroid heart disease is manifested by
A. Pericardial effusion
B. Diminished cardiac output
C. Prolonged circulation time
D. Paroxysmal atrial fibrillation
167. Earliest valvular lesion in acute rheumatic carditis is
A. MS
B. AI
C. MI
D. AS
168. Which of the following drugs raises HDL cholesterol
A. Nicotinic acid
B. Gemfibrozil
C. Probucol
D. Lovastatin
169. Pedal pulse is 'absent' in all except
A. Buerger's disease
B. Leriche's syndrome
C. Coarctation of aorta
D. Peripheral embolism
170. The ECG finding in hypercalcaemia is
A. Shortened PR interval
B. Tall T-waves
C. Diminished QT interval
D. Increased PR interval
171. 'Hilar dance' is characteristic of
A. ASD
B. VSD
C. PDA
D. Transposition of great vessels
172. In coarctation of aorta, rib notching is seen in
A. 3-6th rib
B. 6-9th rib
C. 10-12th rib
D. 1-12th rib
173. Dressler's syndrome results from
A. Bacteria
B. Autoimmune reaction
C. Virus
D. Protozoa
174. A₂ in aortic stenosis is characteristically
A. Diminished
B. Ringing in character
C. Normal in character
D. Accentuated
175. Which of the following is present in most of the patients of SBE
A. Murmur
B. Osler's node
C. Clubbing
D. Splenomegaly

176. When a patient of unstable angina worsens by nitroglycerine, the diagnosis is
- MS
 - Left main coronary artery stenosis
 - MI
 - Idiopathic subaortic stenosis
177. Increased PR interval is observed in
- AV nodal rhythm
 - First degree heart block
 - W-P-W syndrome
 - Low atrial rhythm
178. Pulmonary capillary wedge pressure is increased in all except
- Right ventricular infarction
 - Cardiac tamponade
 - Acute mitral regurgitation
 - Cardiogenic shock due to myocardial dysfunction
179. Which of the following does not produce continuous murmur over the chest
- Ruptured sinus of Valsalva
 - Patent ductus arteriosus
 - Aorto-pulmonary window
 - Ventricular septal defect
180. Inverted P-wave in lead I, upright P-wave in aVR and gradual diminution of the height of R-waves in precordial leads are found in
- Emphysema
 - Faulty interchange of right and left arm electrode
 - Dextrocardia
 - ECG taken at height of deep inspiration
181. Commonest cause of displacement of apex beat is
- Left ventricular hypertrophy
 - Thoracic deformity
 - Cardiomyopathy
 - Right ventricular hypertrophy
182. Graham Steell murmur is found in
- Severe pulmonary hypertension
 - Subacute bacterial endocarditis
 - Idiopathic hypertrophic subaortic stenosis (IHSS)
 - Tricuspid atresia
183. Drug to be avoided in hypertensive encephalopathy is
- Labetalol
 - Diazoxide
 - Methyldopa
 - Sodium nitroprusside

184. High-volume double-peaked pulse is found in all except
A. AI B. IHSS
C. AS with AI D. MI
185. Boot-shaped heart with oilgaemic lung fields is found in
A. ASD B. Tetralogy of Fallot
C. Coarctation of aorta D. Transposition of great vessels
186. Exercise tolerance test (TMT) is absolutely contraindicated in
A. Aortic stenosis B. Buerger's disease
C. Unstable angina D. Coarctation of aorta
187. Osler's node is classically seen in
A. Libman-Sacks endocarditis
B. Marantic endocarditis
C. Acute staphylococcal endocarditis
D. Candida albicans endocarditis
188. Commonest aetiology of tricuspid incompetence in clinical practice is
A. Endocarditis of IV drug abusers
B. Rheumatic heart disease
C. Right ventricular dilatation
D. Collagen vascular disease
189. Commonest heart valve abnormality revealed after AMI is
A. AI B. MI
C. AS D. MS
190. Which of the following heart sounds occurs shortly after S₁
A. Ejection click B. Opening snap
C. Tumour plop in atrial myxoma D. Pericardial knock
191. Which of the following is not a natural vasodilator
A. Bradykinin B. Histamine
C. Endothelin D. Nitric oxide
192. Pseudoclaudication is due to compression of
A. Inferior vena cava B. Cauda equina
C. Femoral artery D. Popliteal artery

193. The chance of SBE is lowest in
A. VSD B. MS
C. AI D. PDA
194. Increased level of which of the following is not a risk factor for IHD
A. Homocysteine B. PAI-I
C. Transferrin D. Lipoprotein
195. Which is not included in 'lipid tetrad' in risk factors for coronary heart disease
A. ↑ VLDL B. ↓ HDL
C. ↑ Small dense LDL D. ↑ Lipoprotein (a)
196. Regarding ischaemic heart disease (IHD) in India, which of the following is not true
A. High incidence of insulin resistance
B. Prevalance of CAD is more in India in comparison to developed countries
C. Occurs a decade earlier
D. High LDL in Indian population
197. Which is not a predisposing factor to dissecting aneurysm of aorta
A. Pregnancy B. Syphilitic aortitis
C. Systemic hypertension D. Marfan's syndrome
198. Acute pericarditis is a 'recognised' complication of all except
A. Acute pancreatitis B. Chronic renal failure
C. Systemic lupus erythematosus D. Gonorrhoea
199. Coronary atherosclerosis is not linked to
A. *H. pylori* B. Cytomegalovirus
C. HIV D. *Chlamydia*
200. Which is false regarding complete heart block
A. Low-volume pulse
B. Irregular cannon waves in neck vein
C. Regular pulse rate
D. Beat to beat variation of blood pressure

201. In a patient with MS in sinus rhythm, severity of lesion is indicated by
A. Late and loud opening snap B. Presence of S_3
C. Graham Steell murmur D. Harshness of mid-diastolic murmur
202. Tall R-wave in lead V_1 of the ECG is characteristic of
A. Hypokalaemia
B. Left ventricular hypertrophy
C. True posterior myocardial infarction
D. Left bundle branch block
203. Right axis deviation in ECG is found in
A. Ostium primum type ASD B. W-P-W syndrome
C. Hyperkalaemia D. During inspiration
204. Pregnancy-associated hypertension should not be treated with
A. Labetalol B. Telmisartan
C. α -methyl dopa D. Amlodipine
205. Still's murmur is
A. Associated with thrill B. Best heard over mitral area
C. Usually diastolic in timing D. Commonly found in children
206. Murmur of hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy is decreased by
A. Leg raising B. Valsalva manoeuvre
C. Amyl nitrite inhalation D. Standing
207. Accelerated hypertension should not have
A. Retinal haemorrhage B. Arterio-venous nipping
C. 'Silver-wire' arteries D. Papilloedema
208. Clinically, commonest type of shock is
A. Neurogenic B. Cardiogenic
C. Septic D. Hypovolaemic
209. XXXXX-karyotype is usually associated with
A. VSD B. PDA
C. ASD D. Dextrocardia
210. When given once daily in prevention of IHD, aspirin has half-life of
A. 20 minutes B. 1 hour
C. 6 hours D. 24 hours

211. **Angio-oedema is not uncommon in treatment with**
A. Amrinone
B. Amlodipine
C. Lisinopril
D. Amiodarone
212. **Syphilis may give rise to**
A. Berry aneurysm
B. Coronary ostial stenosis
C. Pulmonary stenosis
D. Aneurysm of abdominal aorta
213. **JVP is usually increased in**
A. Cardiogenic shock
B. Hypovolaemic shock
C. Anaphylactic shock
D. Septic shock
214. **Still's murmur is**
A. Systolic innocent murmur
B. Early diastolic murmur of pulmonary regurgitation
C. Harsh systolic murmur in thyrotoxicosis
D. Systolic murmur in complete heart block
215. **Commonest congenital cyanotic heart disease with cyanosis at birth is**
A. Transposition of great vessels
B. Tricuspid atresia
C. Fallot's tetralogy
D. Ebstein's anomaly
216. **Cri-du-chat syndrome does not have**
A. VSD
B. Cat-like cry
C. Deletion of short arm of chromosome 5
D. Mongoloid slant of eyes
217. **Jug-handle appearance in chest X-ray is characteristic of**
A. Tricuspid atresia
B. Primary pulmonary hypertension
C. Transposition of great vessels
D. Constrictive pericarditis
218. **Negative 'acute phase reactant' is**
A. Platelets
B. Alkaline phosphatase
C. Uric acid
D. LDH

219. Cardiac anomalies associated with tetralogy of Fallot are all except
- A. Right-sided aortic arch
 - B. Persistent right-sided SVC
 - C. Aortic regurgitation
 - D. PDA
220. Holt-Oram syndrome is characterized by
- A. Fingerisation of thumb
 - B. Absent clavicle
 - C. VSD
 - D. Asplenia
221. Which is true in 'maladie de Roger'
- A. Moderate VSD
 - B. Haemodynamically significant
 - C. Thrill and pansystolic murmur are very prominent
 - D. A small fraction closes by the year 10
222. PDA is life saving in all of the following except
- A. Hypoplastic left heart syndrome
 - B. Pulmonary atresia
 - C. Severe coarctation of aorta
 - D. Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection
223. Eisenmenger's syndrome should not have
- A. Wide split of S_2 with loud P_2
 - B. Central cyanosis
 - C. Pansystolic murmur of tricuspid incompetence
 - D. Prominent a-wave in neck veins
224. Familial myxomas may be a part of syndrome complex with endocrine overactivity like
- A. Hyperthyroidism
 - B. Cushing's syndrome
 - C. Hyperparathyroidism
 - D. Pheochromocytoma

4. PULMONOLOGY

- Clubbing is present in all except
 - Fibrosing alveolitis
 - Cystic fibrosis
 - Emphysema
 - Lung abscess
- Which is false regarding transudative pleural effusion
 - Protein < 3.0 g/100 mL
 - Pleural fluid/serum LDH ratio < 0.6
 - pH < 7.2
 - Specific gravity < 1.016
- Which is an example of exudative pleural effusion
 - Nephrotic syndrome
 - Constrictive pericarditis
 - SVC syndrome
 - Rheumatoid arthritis
- Commonest cause of hypertrophic osteoarthropathy is
 - Fallot's tetralogy
 - Bronchiectasis
 - Mesothelioma of pleura
 - Bronchogenic carcinoma
- Which of the following drugs may produce pleural effusion
 - Losartan
 - Miltefosine
 - Amiodarone
 - Propranolol
- All are causes of pseudoclubbing except
 - Leprosy
 - Ulcerative colitis
 - Acromegaly
 - Scleroderma
- Bilateral pleural effusion is commonly seen in
 - SLE
 - Nephrotic syndrome
 - Pulmonary tuberculosis
 - Congestive cardiac failure
- Lovibond's angle is approximately
 - 120°
 - 140°
 - 160°
 - 175°
- Haemorrhagic pleural effusion may be seen in
 - Cirrhosis of liver
 - Pulmonary tuberculosis
 - SLE
 - Myxoedema

10. **Worldwide commonest cause of haemoptysis is**
A. Pulmonary tuberculosis B. Bronchogenic carcinoma
C. Chronic bronchitis D. Pneumonia
11. **Woody dullness in precussion over chest is classically found in**
A. Thickened pleura B. Consolidation
C. Collapse of the lung D. Pleural effusion
12. **All are examples of 'honeycomb lung' except**
A. Tuberos sclerosis B. Scleroderma
C. Lung abscess D. Bronchiectasis
13. **Pleural rub is characteristically**
A. Uniphasic B. Superficial, scratchy
C. Alters with coughing D. Never palpable
14. **Cheyne-Stokes respiration is classically seen in all except**
A. Hepatocellular failure B. Uraemia
C. Opium poisoning D. Raised intracranial tension
15. **Convulsions may be produced by all of the antituberculous drugs except**
A. Ciprofloxacin B. Prothionamide
C. INH D. Cycloserine
16. **Bronchial breath sound is found in all except**
A. Collapse with patent bronchus
B. Bronchial asthma
C. Superficial, big, empty cavity with patent bronchus
D. Bronchopleural fistula
17. **Aegophony may be found in**
A. Pneumothorax B. Emphysema
C. Consolidation D. Superficial, empty cavity
18. **Typical cadence of tachycardia, overshoot of BP and bradycardia after Valsalva manoeuvre is found in all except**
A. ASD B. Ischaemic heart disease
C. Bronchial asthma D. Pleural effusion

19. In a patient of consolidation, which one of the following is increased commonly
A. Myotactic irritability
B. Vocal fremitus
C. Rhonchial fremitus
D. Palpable coarse crepitations
20. Platypnoea may be found in
A. COPD
B. Acute severe asthma
C. Pneumonia
D. Selective paralysis of intercostal muscles
21. Loss of Traube's space tympanicity is found in all except
A. Splenic rupture
B. Achalasia cardia
C. Ca. of fundus of stomach
D. Pericardial effusion
22. Restriction of bilateral chest movement is found in all except
A. Myasthenia gravis
B. Ankylosing spondylitis
C. Viperine snake bite
D. Diffuse interstitial fibrosis
23. Crepitations uninfluenced by coughing are found in
A. Acute pulmonary oedema
B. Consolidation
C. Fibrosing alveolitis
D. Lung abscess
24. Pink, frothy and profuse sputum is seen in
A. Pneumoconiosis
B. Lobar pneumonia
C. Acute pulmonary oedema
D. Aspergilloma
25. Bilateral hypertranslucency in chest X-ray (PA view) is seen in all except
A. Emphysema
B. Under-exposed film
C. Multiple bullae
D. Fallot's tetralogy with pulmonary atresia
26. Pneumatocele is found in pneumonia caused by
A. *Staphylococcus aureus*
B. *Klebsiella pneumoniae*
C. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
D. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
27. In performing a chest X-ray (PA view), the tube-film distance should be
A. 2 feet
B. 4 feet
C. 6 feet
D. 8 feet

28. **Non-cardiogenic pulmonary oedema is seen in all except**
A. Fulminant hepatic failure B. Haemorrhagic pancreatitis
C. Deep sea diving D. Malignant malaria
29. **P-pulmonale in ECG is seen in**
A. Hydropneumothorax B. Chronic cor pulmonale
C. Pulmonary tuberculosis D. Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis
30. **Amphoric breath sound is found in**
A. Pleural effusion B. Superficial, big empty cavity in lung
C. Consolidation D. Open pneumothorax
31. **The lower part of right border of cardiac silhouette in a chest X-ray (PA view) is usually formed by**
A. Right atrium B. Inferior vena cava
C. Right ventricle D. Superior vena cava
32. **A patient with haemoptysis and having depressed bridge of the nose is diagnostic of**
A. Rickets B. Wegener's granulomatosis
C. Congenital syphilis D. Rhinocerebral mucormycosis
33. **Low voltage in ECG is seen in**
A. Thin chest wall B. Consolidation
C. Hyperthyroidism D. Emphysema
34. **Which is false regarding 'aging'**
A. Fall in vital capacity B. Increase in functional residual capacity
C. Fall in residual volume D. Increase in closing volume
35. **Diffusing capacity of lung at rest is**
A. 5 (mL/min)/mm Hg B. 20 (mL/min)/mm Hg
C. 35 (mL/min)/mm Hg D. 55 (mL/min)/mm Hg
36. **The elastic recoil of lung is severely diminished in**
A. Chronic bronchitis B. Emphysema
C. Bronchogenic carcinoma D. Bronchial asthma

37. Rib notching exclusively in the lower border is seen in
A. Neurofibromatosis B. Hyperparathyroidism
C. Coarctation of aorta D. Pulmonary stenosis
38. 'Closing volume' of the lung is increased in
A. Cigarette smoking B. Obesity
C. Anaemia D. Bronchiectasis
39. Bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy is seen in all except
A. Sarcoidosis B. Bronchogenic carcinoma
C. Pneumoconiosis D. Lymphoma
40. Impairment of diffusion is seen in all except
A. Sarcoidosis B. Pleural mesothelioma
C. Emphysema D. Anaemia
41. Melanoptysis (black sputum) is seen in
A. Coal worker's pneumoconiosis B. Ochronosis
C. Maple syrup urine disease D. Goodpasture's disease
42. Reduced compliance of lung is seen in all except
A. Diffuse interstitial fibrosis B. Atelectasis
C. Left ventricular failure D. Emphysema
43. Which one of the following is not a paraneoplastic syndrome in bronchogenic carcinoma
A. Cachexia B. Haemoptysis
C. Polymyositis D. SIADH
44. Physiologic dead space is increased in all except
A. Pulmonary thromboembolism B. Diffuse interstitial fibrosis
C. COPD D. Pulmonary tuberculosis
45. Regarding hypoventilation all are true except
A. Occurs in severe kyphoscoliosis
B. Hypoxaemia
C. Hypercapnia
D. Hypoxaemia is not corrected by 100% O₂
46. All of the following are restrictive lung diseases except
A. Sarcoidosis B. Cystic fibrosis
C. Myasthenia gravis D. Obesity

47. 'Monday dyspnoea' is classically described in
A. Byssinosis B. Bagassosis
C. Silicosis D. Coal worker's pneumoconiosis
48. Farmer's lung is caused by
A. Sugarcane fibres B. *Micropolyspora faeni*
C. *Bacillus subtilis* D. Isocyanates
49. All of the following may aggravate bronchial asthma except
A. Pituitary snuff B. Acetylsalicylic acid
C. β -blockers D. Sodium salicylate
50. Drug-induced eosinophilic pneumonia is caused by all except
A. Penicillins B. Nitrofurantoin
C. Chlorpropamide D. Hydrochlorothiazides
51. Which is not an example of hypersensitivity pneumonitis
A. Bagassosis B. Byssinosis
C. Farmer's lung D. Maple bark disease
52. Impaired diffusion of lung characteristically produces
A. Hypercapnia
B. Rarely develops hypoxaemia
C. Severe hypercapnia on exercise
D. No relief after 100% O_2 inhalation
53. Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis occurs in
A. Pulmonary tuberculous cavity B. Cystic lesion of sarcoid
C. Atopic asthmatic person D. In immunocompromised host
54. Which does not belong to the triad of symptomatic bronchial asthma
A. Chest pain B. Dyspnoea
C. Wheeze D. Cough
55. Malt worker's lung is caused by
A. *Cryptostroma corticale* B. *Thermoactinomyces vulgaris*
C. *Streptomyces olivaceus* D. *Aspergillus clavatus*
56. Caplan's syndrome is coal worker's pneumoconiosis associated with
A. SLE B. Scleroderma
C. Rheumatoid arthritis D. Ankylosing spondylitis

57. In lobar pneumonia which of the following is true in arterial blood
A. $\downarrow$ P_{O_2} and $\uparrow$ P_{CO_2} B. $\downarrow$ P_{O_2} and $\downarrow$ P_{CO_2}
C. $\downarrow$ P_{O_2} and normal P_{CO_2} D. Normal P_{O_2} and $\uparrow$ P_{CO_2}
58. Viral pneumonia may have
A. Signs of consolidation in chest B. Splenomegaly
C. High WBC count D. Foul-smelling expectoration
59. Which one of the following is false in silicosis
A. Predominant involvement of lower lobes
B. Develops into progressive massive fibrosis
C. Predisposes to infection by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
D. Hilar nodes may show 'eggshell' calcification
60. All are commonly seen in *Legionella pneumophila*-induced pneumonia except
A. Cavitation B. Hyponatraemia
C. Proteinuria D. Confusion
61. Chest X-ray shows miliary mottlings in all except
A. Extrinsic allergic alveolitis B. Chickenpox pneumonia
C. Tuberculous sclerosis D. Pulmonary haemosiderosis
62. In lobar pneumonia, which is not true
A. Trachea deviated to the opposite side
B. Woody dullness on percussion
C. Tubular breath sound
D. Presence of whispering pectoriloquy
63. Asbestosis is not related to
A. Mesothelioma of peritoneum B. Carcinoma of the lung
C. Progressive massive fibrosis D. Mesothelioma of pleura
64. Which of the following is false regarding indications of hospitalisation in pneumonia
A. Respiratory rate $> 30/\text{min}$ with dyspnoea
B. Temperature $> 103^\circ\text{F}$
C. Pulse rate > 140 beats/min
D. Signs of meningism

65. Characteristic of *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*-pneumonia are all except
A. Headache
B. Non-productive cough
C. Pleural effusion
D. Bullous myringitis
66. Which of the following is sex-linked disease
A. Yellow nail syndrome
B. Cystic fibrosis
C. Lesch-Nyhan syndrome
D. Polycystic kidney
67. Expectoration of chalky sediments with gritty particles are diagnostic of
A. Bronchorrhoea
B. Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis
C. Melanoptysis
D. Broncholithiasis
68. Broncholithiasis is usually late complication of some infections; which does not fall in this group
A. Histoplasmosis
B. Tuberculosis
C. Coccidioidomycosis
D. Aspergillosis
69. Which is true in a predominant 'blue bloater'
A. Vital capacity is markedly diminished
B. H/O repeated episodes of respiratory insufficiency
C. Elastic recoil is much diminished
D. Pulmonary hypertension does not complicate the disease
70. Most predominant infective agent of respiratory tract in cystic fibrosis is
A. *Staphylococcus aureus*
B. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
C. *Escherichia coli*
D. Anaerobes
71. In chronic bronchitis, the Reid index should be
A. >0.20
B. >0.34
C. >0.38
D. >0.52
72. Which is not a part of 'Kartagener's syndrome'
A. Dextrocardia
B. Sinusitis
C. Impotence
D. Bronchiectasis
73. Which is false regarding emphysema
A. P_{ao_2} 65-75 mm Hg
B. Increased diffusion capacity
C. P_{aco_2} 35-40 mm Hg
D. Decreased elastic recoil
74. Which is not a recognised complication of cystic fibrosis
A. Atelectasis
B. Bronchiectasis
C. Pleural effusion
D. Pulmonary hypertension

75. Which is not common in primary pulmonary tuberculosis
A. Cavity B. Fibrosis
C. Lymphadenopathy D. Pleural effusion
76. Which is not a bedside feature of fibrosing alveolitis
A. Orthopnoea B. Anaemia
C. Clubbing D. Velcro crepitations
77. Chronic respiratory failure is not seen in
A. Diffuse interstitial fibrosis B. Emphysema
C. Pneumothorax D. Chronic bronchitis
78. Commonest middle mediastinal mass is
A. Lymphoma B. Aortic aneurysm
C. Bronchogenic cyst D. Thymoma
79. Which is not associated with interstitial lung disease
A. Graft versus host disease
B. Idiopathic pulmonary haemosiderosis
C. Bronchiectasis
D. Scleroderma
80. Commonest posterior mediastinal tumour is
A. Neurofibroma B. Lymphoma
C. Teratodermoid D. Metastatic carcinoma
81. All of the following drugs may produce fibrosing alveolitis except
A. Busulfan B. Bleomycin
C. Beclomethasone D. Nitrofurantoin
82. Lung abscess is not a complication of
A. Malignancy B. Bronchopneumonia
C. Wegener's granulomatosis D. Suppurative staphylococcal pneumonia
83. Bilateral parotid enlargement is seen in all except
A. Sjogren's syndrome B. Guanethidine-induced
C. Sarcoidosis D. Guillain-Barre syndrome
84. Silo-filler's disease is inhalation of
A. Nitrogen dioxide B. Hydrogen fluoride
C. Sulphur dioxide D. Chlorine

85. α_1 -antitrypsin deficiency PiZZ type have predominant
A. Paraseptal emphysema B. Centriacinar emphysema
C. Paracicatricial emphysema D. Panacinar emphysema
86. Which opportunistic organism commonly affects patients of pulmonary alveolar proteinosis
A. *Pseudomonas* B. *Staphylococcus*
C. *Pneumococcus* D. *Nocardia*
87. Bronchopleural fistula is commonly due to
A. Pulmonary tuberculosis B. Bronchogenic carcinoma
C. Lung cyst D. Honeycomb lung
88. The most reliable symptom of acute pulmonary thromboembolism is
A. Substernal chest pain B. Haemoptysis
C. Breathlessness D. Syncope
89. Which is false regarding Pickwickian syndrome
A. Marked obesity B. Hyperventilation
C. Somnolence D. Right-sided heart failure
90. The commonest benign pulmonary neoplasm is
A. Adenoma B. Lipoma
C. Hamartoma D. Fibroma
91. Large amount of eosinophils in the sputum is diagnostic of
A. Staphylococcal pneumonia B. Fibrosing alveolitis
C. Pulmonary aspergillosis D. Cystic fibrosis
92. Commonest histologic variety of bronchogenic carcinoma is
A. Small cell carcinoma B. Large cell carcinoma
C. Epidermoid carcinoma D. Adenocarcinoma
93. Which is false regarding primary pulmonary hypertension
A. Age ranges 20-40 yrs
B. Females are the main victims
C. Primarily due to heart disease
D. Calcium channel blockers may alleviate symptoms
94. Investigation of highest diagnostic efficacy in acute pulmonary thromboembolism is
A. ECG B. Arterial blood gas estimation
C. Contrast-enhanced spiral CT scan D. Ventilation-perfusion lung scans

95. A high amylase in pleural fluid is found in all except
A. Oesophageal rupture
B. Bronchogenic carcinoma
C. Sarcoidosis
D. Acute pancreatitis
96. Laennec's pearls and Curschmann's spirals in sputum are characteristically seen in
A. Pulmonary tuberculosis
B. Farmer's lung
C. Chronic bronchitis
D. Bronchial asthma
97. Which is not a neurological paraneoplastic syndrome of bronchogenic carcinoma
A. Eaton-Lambert syndrome
B. Cerebral thrombosis
C. Retinal blindness
D. Subacute cerebellar degeneration
98. Thymoma may be associated with all except
A. AIDS
B. Pure red cell aplasia
C. Cushing's syndrome
D. Myasthenia gravis
99. Which is not in the list of bedside severity assessment of bronchial asthma
A. Kussmaul's sign
B. Pulsus paradoxus
C. Silent chest
D. Central cyanosis
100. Which of the following is used to treat cystic fibrosis
A. Low-molecular weight heparin
B. High dose of glucocorticoids
C. Dornase alfa
D. Zafirlukast
101. Pure O₂ therapy may produce all of the following except
A. Acute lung injury
B. Respiratory depression
C. Fibrosis of the lung
D. Consolidation of the lung
102. Brassy cough is seen in
A. Recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy
B. Acute laryngitis
C. Heavy smokers
D. Carcinoma of the larynx
103. Therapy in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis includes all except
A. Colchicine
B. Cyclophosphamide
C. Interferon-gamma
D. Prednisolone
104. Upper border of liver dullness is elevated in all except
A. Ascites
B. Subdiaphragmatic abscess (right)
C. Pneumothorax (right)
D. Pleural effusion (right)

105. **Commonest cause of respiratory failure is**
A. Emphysema
B. Fibrosing alveolitis
C. Bronchial asthma
D. Chronic bronchitis
106. **All are true in pneumomediastinum except**
A. May occur during an attack of asthma
B. Acute mediastinitis is a sequela
C. Amphoric breath sound in auscultation
D. Presence of Hamman's sign
107. **Acute lung injury (ARDS) should be differentiated from**
A. Acute LVF
B. Congestive cardiac failure
C. Acute severe asthma
D. Spontaneous pneumothorax
108. **Stridor is characterically found in**
A. Tropical eosinophilia
B. Laryngeal diphtheria
C. Carcinoid syndrome
D. Cardiac asthma
109. **All are features of hypercapnia except**
A. Capillary pulsation
B. Central cyanosis
C. Papilloedema
D. Asterixis
110. **Serum angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) level is increased in all except**
A. Sarcoidosis
B. Primary biliary cirrhosis
C. Asbestosis
D. Silicosis
111. **Hyperbaric oxygen therapy is indicated in all except**
A. Crush injury
B. Decompression sickness
C. Acute osteomyelitis
D. Carbon monoxide poisoning
112. **The dome of diaphragm is elevated in**
A. Emphysema
B. Pleural effusion
C. Cirrhosis of liver
D. Diaphragmatic palsy
113. **Classic dermatological manifestation of chronic sarcoidosis is**
A. Erythema nodosum
B. Maculopapular rash
C. Lupus pernio
D. Subcutaneous nodules
114. **Commonest cause of superior mediastinal syndrome is**
A. Lymphoma
B. Thymoma
C. Bronchogenic carcinoma
D. Retrosternal goitre

115. Pulmonary fibrosis is not produced by
A. Tuberculosis B. Cor pulmonale
C. Progressive systemic sclerosis D. Rheumatoid arthritis
116. Cranial nerve most commonly affected in sarcoidosis is
A. VIth B. IInd
C. Vth D. Xth
117. Commonest cause of death in sarcoidosis is
A. Cor pulmonale B. Pneumonia
C. Nephrocalcinosis D. Neurosarcoidosis
118. Regarding diaphragmatic palsy, which is false
A. Bilateral palsy is commoner than unilateral palsy
B. Paradoxical respiration
C. Positive sniff test
D. Tachypnoea
119. Reactivation of pulmonary tuberculosis is due to
A. Malnutrition B. Low perfusion
C. High ventilation D. Low Pao_2
120. All of the following are allergic reactions to tuberculosis except
A. Few cases of pleural effusion B. Erythema nodosum
C. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis D. Lupus vulgaris
121. Clubbing occurs earliest with
A. Mesothelioma of pleura B. Fallot's tetralogy
C. Lung abscess D. Bronchiectasis
122. Commonest sign of aspiration pneumonia is
A. Stridor B. Tachypnoea
C. Central cyanosis D. Crepitations
123. All of the following are complicated by cyanosis except
A. Respiratory failure B. Lung abscess
C. Acute lung injury D. Pulmonary thromboembolism
124. Which is the commonest complication of hyperbaric oxygen therapy
A. Pain in the ear B. Pneumothorax
C. Air embolism D. Cataracts

125. The dose of which antituberculous drug need not be reduced in severe renal failure
- A. Rifampicin
B. INH
C. Pyrazinamide
D. Streptomycin
126. Emphysema is associated with all except
- A. Idiopathic pulmonary haemosiderosis
B. Pneumocohiosis
C. Bronchial asthma
D. Bronchiectasis
127. Risk factor for acquiring tuberculosis is maximum in
- A. Diabetes mellitus
B. Prolonged corticosteroid therapy
C. HIV infection
D. Silicosis
128. Mantoux test may be negative in all except
- A. Lymphoma
B. Corticosteroid therapy
C. Mumps
D. Sarcoidosis
129. Bronchial adenoma most commonly present as
- A. Cough
B. Stridor
C. Recurrent haemoptysis
D. Pain chest
130. α -fetoprotein concentration in blood is raised in all except
- A. Hepatocellular carcinoma
B. Glioblastoma multiforme
C. Foetal anencephaly
D. Non-seminomatous germ cell tumour of testis
131. Earliest sign of clubbing is
- A. Schamroth's sign
B. Increased fluctuation at nail-bed
C. Increased pulp tissue
D. Increase in antero-posterior diameter of nail
132. Nocturnal cough is classically found in all except
- A. Post-nasal drip
B. Tropical eosinophilia
C. Left ventricular failure
D. Recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy
133. Bradypnoea is associated with
- A. Narcotic overdose
B. Acidosis
C. Pneumonia
D. Acute lung injury
134. Monophonic rhonchi is classically found in
- A. Chronic bronchitis
B. Foreign body in bronchus
C. Emphysema
D. Bronchial asthma

135. Low-dose aspirin is contraindicated in all except
 A. Cerebral haemorrhage B. Gout
 C. Bronchial asthma D. Angina pectoris
136. Haemorrhagic pleural effusion is not characteristic of
 A. Systemic lupus erythematosus
 B. Acute pulmonary thromboembolism
 C. Tuberculous effusion
 D. Acute pancreatitis
137. 'Primary' spontaneous pneumothorax is associated with
 A. Tall and thin individuals B. Non-smokers
 C. Exercise D. COPD
138. Predominantly left-sided pleural effusion is seen in
 A. Congestive cardiac failure B. Meigs syndrome
 C. Oesophageal rupture D. Cirrhosis of liver
139. In allergic asthma, the most important mediator for pathogenesis is
 A. Thromboxane A_2 B. Leukotrienes
 C. Prostaglandins D. Bradykinin
140. Which of the antituberculosis drugs should be totally avoided in pregnancy
 A. INH B. Pyrazinamide
 C. Rifampicin D. Streptomycin
141. Blood level of theophylline is diminished in associated
 A. Cimetidine therapy B. Congestive cardiac failure
 C. Smoking D. Ciprofloxacin therapy
142. Asbestosis may be complicated by all except
 A. COPD B. Mesothelioma of pleura
 C. Bronchogenic carcinoma D. Pulmonary fibrosis
143. Pulmonary fibrosis is commonly due to complication of
 A. Adriamycin B. Bleomycin
 C. Vincristine D. 6-Mercaptopurine
144. Which is correct in type II respiratory failure
 A. $\downarrow P_{O_2}$ and $\downarrow P_{CO_2}$ B. $\downarrow P_{O_2}$ and normal P_{CO_2}
 C. Normal P_{O_2} and $\uparrow P_{CO_2}$ D. $\downarrow P_{O_2}$ and $\uparrow P_{CO_2}$

145. The commonest cause of acute cor pulmonale is
A. Lobar consolidation B. Pneumothorax
C. Pulmonary thromboembolism D. Fibrosing alveolitis
146. Egg shell calcification in chest X-ray is characteristic of
A. Tuberculosis B. Silicosis
C. Asbestosis D. Histoplasmosis
147. Exudative pleural effusion is characteristic of
A. Constrictive pericarditis B. Nephrotic syndrome
C. Bronchogenic carcinoma D. Right ventricular failure
148. Hypercarbia is associated with
A. Cold-clammy extremities B. Thready pulse
C. Intention tremor D. Systemic hypertension
149. Which of the following drugs is not used in acute asthma
A. Zafirlukast B. Terbutaline
C. Corticosteroids D. Ipratropium bromide
150. Hypersensitivity pneumonitis is due to
A. Berylliosis B. Byssinosis
C. Asbestosis D. Bagassosis
151. The next step in a patient of haemoptysis with non-conclusive chest X-ray is
A. Bronchoscopy B. HRCT
C. Bronchography D. MRI
152. Bronchoalveolar lavage is indicated in evaluation of
A. Bronchopleural fistula B. Bronchial asthma
C. Chronic bronchitis D. Interstitial lung disease
153. Which variety of lung carcinoma is most commonly associated with hypercalcaemia
A. Oat cell carcinoma B. Large cell carcinoma
C. Squamous cell carcinoma D. Adenocarcinoma
154. Orthodeoxia is characteristic of
A. Chronic bronchitis B. Congestive cardiac failure
C. Hepato-pulmonary syndrome D. Huge ascites

155. **Hepato-pulmonary syndrome is characterised by all except**
A. Clubbing
B. P-pulmonale in ECG
C. Reduction in diffusing capacity of lung
D. Hypoxia
156. **In pleural effusion, an impaired transport of glucose into the pleural space is found in**
A. Myxoedema
B. Tuberculosis
C. Cirrhosis of liver
D. Rheumatoid arthritis
157. **Which of the following is not a recognised ocular complication of sarcoidosis**
A. Scleromalacia perforans
B. Ophthalmoplegia
C. Uveitis
D. Calcium deposits
158. **Which is not manifested as cavitary lung lesion**
A. Wegener's granulomatosis
B. Systemic lupus erythematosus
C. Progressive massive fibrosis
D. Tuberculosis
159. **Haemoptysis is characteristically seen in all except**
A. Goodpasture's syndrome
B. Aspergilloma
C. Pulmonary vasculitis
D. Byssinosis
160. **Cryptogenic fibrosing alveolitis may be associated with all except**
A. Chronic constrictive pericarditis
B. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
C. Renal tubular acidosis
D. Chronic active hepatitis
161. **Calcification of pleura is not seen in**
A. Tuberculosis
B. Haemothorax
C. Haemosiderosis
D. Asbestosis
162. **Which is not a recognised feature of fibrosing alveolitis**
A. Clubbing
B. Velcro crepitations
C. Recurrent haemoptysis
D. Circulating rheumatoid factor
163. **Characteristic feature of pulmonary hypertension does not include**
A. Prominent a-wave in jugular venous pulse
B. Left parasternal heave
C. Diastolic shock
D. Wide splitting of S_2 with loud P_2

164. Acute pulmonary oedema may develop after consumption of all except
A. Procarbazine
B. Interleukin 2
C. Methadone
D. Propoxyphene
165. Stridor is not a manifestation of
A. Tetany
B. Diphtheria
C. Foreign body impacted in left main bronchus
D. Infection by *Haemophilus influenzae*
166. All of the following commonly affect the upper zone of lung in chest X-ray except
A. Progressive systemic sclerosis
B. Silicosis
C. Ankylosing spondylitis
D. Pulmonary tuberculosis
167. Haemoptysis following acute pleuritic chest pain and dyspnoea is characteristic of
A. Bronchogenic carcinoma
B. Pulmonary thromboembolism
C. Pulmonary tuberculosis
D. Arteriovenous malformations
168. Scar carcinoma of lung is
A. Squamous cell carcinoma
B. Oat cell carcinoma
C. Large cell carcinoma
D. Adenocarcinoma
169. Hysterical hyperventilation may be manifested by all except
A. Circumoral numbness
B. Loss of ankle jerk
C. Respiratory alkalosis
D. Chest wall tightness
170. Ferruginous bodies are classically seen in
A. Berylliosis
B. Silicosis
C. Baritosis
D. Asbestosis
171. Characteristic body in sarcoidosis is
A. Russel bodies
B. Asteroid bodies
C. Councilman bodies
D. Schaumann bodies
172. Which can be used as Bosentan (endothelin antagonist) analogue in pulmonary hypertension
A. Terazosin
B. Sildenafil
C. Prostglandin E₁
D. Donazepril

173. Diffuse alveolar haemorrhage may be an immune reaction to all undermentioned drugs except
A. Telmisartan B. All-trans-retinoic acid
C. Leukotriene antagonist D. Diphenylhydantoin
174. Which of the following is not responsible for development of interstitial lung disease
A. Carbamazepine B. Methotrexate
C. Amlodarone D. Carbimazole
175. Bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy, ankle arthritis and erythema nodosum in sarcoidosis is known as
A. Caplan syndrome B. Sneddon's syndrome
C. Leriche's syndrome D. Lofgren's syndrome
176. The most common organism causing pneumonia during mechanical ventilation in the first 4 days of hospitalization is
A. *Staphylococcus aureus* B. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
C. Gram-negative bacilli D. *Haemophilus influenzae*
177. Exposure to rodents may be associated with pneumonia caused by
A. *Histoplasma* B. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
C. Hantavirus D. *Coxiella burnetii*
178. Which of the following is false in restrictive lung disease
A. Decreased vital capacity
B. Increased residual volume
C. Decreased functional residual capacity
D. Decreased total lung capacity

1. (A)
2. (A)
3. (A)
4. (A)
5. (A)
6. (A)
7. (A)
8. (A)
9. (A)
10. (A)
11. (A)
12. (A)
13. (A)
14. (A)
15. (A)
16. (A)
17. (A)
18. (A)
19. (A)
20. (A)
21. (A)
22. (A)
23. (A)
24. (A)
25. (A)
26. (A)
27. (A)
28. (A)

5. NEUROLOGY

- Which of the following is not included within 'motor functions'?**
A. Nutrition of muscles B. Tone and power
C. Stereognosis D. Involuntary movements
- Which is not a symptom of raised intracranial tension?**
A. Altered consciousness B. Headache
C. Non-projectile vomiting D. Convulsions
- Reversible ischaemic neurological deficit (RIND) usually recovers within**
A. 24 hours B. 96 hours
C. 2 weeks D. 3 weeks
- Weber's syndrome is crossed hemiplegia with involvement of**
A. Facial nerve B. Oculomotor nerve
C. Abducent nerve D. Vagus nerve
- In the setting of puerperium, which of the following is most common in producing neurodeficit?**
A. Venous sinus thrombosis B. Accelerated atherosclerosis
C. Cerebral embolism D. Puerperal sepsis
- Which is not a feature of 'stage of neural shock' in hemiplegia?**
A. Retention of urine B. Coma
C. Absent deep jerks D. Hypertonia
- Neck rigidity is not found in**
A. After epileptic seizure B. Meningism
C. Hysteria D. Tetanus
- Crossed hemiplegia indicates the site of lesion in**
A. Internal capsule B. Cortex
C. Cervical spine D. Brainstem

9. Which is not a feature of UMN palsy
A. Spasticity
B. Babinski's sign
C. Clonus
D. Fasciculations
10. Neck rigidity may be absent in the presence of
A. Hypocalcaemia
B. Hyperkalaemia
C. Deep coma
D. Hyperpyrexia
11. Which is not a test for cortical sensory function
A. Perceptual rivalry
B. Graphaesthesia
C. Vibration sensation
D. Two point localisation
12. In monoplegia, usually the site of lesion lies in
A. Pons
B. Internal capsule
C. Cortex
D. Midbrain
13. Lasegue's sign is present in
A. Cervical spondylosis
B. Prolapsed intervertebral disc
C. Duchenne myopathy
D. Guillain-Barre syndrome
14. Commonest cerebrovascular accident (CVA) is
A. Cerebral haemorrhage
B. Cerebral thrombosis
C. Cerebral embolism
D. Subarachnoid haemorrhage
15. All are features of pontine haemorrhage except
A. Disconjugate gaze
B. Pin-point pupil
C. Hypothermia
D. Paralysis
16. All of the following are sources of cerebral embolism except
A. Tricuspid incompetence with occasional ectopics
B. Left ventricular aneurysm
C. Left atrial myxoma
D. Subacute bacterial endocarditis
17. All of the following produce meningism except
A. Weil's disease
B. Cerebral malaria
C. Atypical pneumonia
D. Enteric fever
18. All of the following may produce syncope except
A. Cardiac tamponade
B. Tight aortic stenosis
C. Stokes-Adams syndrome
D. Arrhythmia

19. Regarding acute transverse myelitis which is false
A. Viral or post-vaccinal
B. Bladder involvement is very late
C. Definite upper level of sensory loss
D. Absence of root pain
20. Which is not included under 'cranio-vertebral anomaly'
A. Dolicocephaly
B. Klippel-Fell anomaly
C. Atlanto-axial dislocation
D. Platybasia
21. Abdominal reflex is lost early in
A. Multiple sclerosis
B. Motor neuron disease
C. Parkinsonism
D. Cerebral diplegia
22. Which of the following does not produce pure motor paraplegia
A. Guillain-Barre syndrome
B. Acute transverse myelitis
C. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
D. Lathyrism
23. 'Paraplegia in flexion' may have all of the following except
A. Increased tone in flexor groups
B. Mass reflex
C. Flexor plantar response
D. Flexor spasm
24. Hypertonia is a feature of all except
A. Tetany
B. Athetosis
C. Myotonia
D. Chorea
25. Spastic paraplegia is not produced by
A. Guillain-Barre syndrome
B. Cord compression
C. Lathyrism
D. Acute transverse myelitis
26. Abdominal reflex is usually retained in
A. Obesity
B. Multiparous woman
C. Hysteria
D. Lax abdominal wall
27. Cerebral oedema induced by CVA should not be treated by
A. IV mannitol
B. Dexamethasone
C. Oral glycerol
D. IV frusemide
28. Tropical spastic paraplegia is caused by
A. Bacteria
B. Virus
C. Toxin
D. Autoimmunity

29. All of the following produce 'cord compression' except
A. Patchy arachnoiditis B. Spinal epidural abscess
C. Subacute combined degeneration D. Neurofibroma
30. Froin's loculation syndrome does not have
A. Xanthochromia B. Increased CSF pressure
C. High protein content D. Positive Queckenstedt's test
31. Commonest cause of peripheral neuropathy in India is
A. Diabetes mellitus B. Chronic renal failure
C. Leprosy D. After INH therapy
32. Which is false in subacute combined degeneration
A. Glossitis B. Babinski's sign
C. Ankle clonus D. Anaemia
33. Commonest cause of unilateral foot drop is
A. Motor neuron disease B. Common peroneal nerve palsy
C. Peripheral neuropathy D. Peroneal muscular atrophy
34. Albumino-cytological dissociation is not a feature of
A. Guillain-Barre syndrome B. Acoustic neurofibroma
C. Froin's loculation syndrome D. Meningism
35. Which of the following is involved earliest in diphtheritic neuropathy
A. Loss of accommodation B. Polyneuropathy
C. Paralysis of soft palate D. Abducent palsy
36. Management of choice in Guillain-Barre syndrome is
A. Immunoglobulin B. Cyclophosphamide
C. Corticosteroid D. Interferon
37. All of the following produce mononeuritis multiplex except
A. Polyarteritis nodosa B. Sarcoidosis
C. Rheumatoid arthritis D. Infectious mononucleosis
38. Muscle sense is increased in all except
A. Myositis B. Tabes dorsalis
C. Polyneuropathy D. Subacute combined degeneration

39. **Peripheral neuropathy associated with hypertension is found in**
A. Acute intermittent porphyria B. Amyloidosis
C. TOCP poisoning D. Pyridoxine deficiency
40. **Sensory involvement is not found in**
A. Encephalitis B. Myelopathy
C. Neuropathy D. Myopathy
41. **Xanthochromia is not a feature of**
A. Froin's loculation syndrome B. Old subarachnoid haemorrhage
C. Recent intracerebral haemorrhage D. Deep jaundice
42. **Posterior column lesion will have**
A. ↑ tone B. Intact proprioception
C. Brisk deep reflexes D. Sensory ataxia
43. **Amantadine does not produce**
A. Fatty liver B. Ankle oedema
C. Seizures D. Livido reticularis
44. **All of the following produce cerebellar degeneration except**
A. Bronchogenic carcinoma B. Myxoedema
C. Valproic acid D. Alcohol
45. **Oculogyric crisis is found in all except**
A. Petit mal epilepsy B. Post-encephalitic parkinsonism
C. Metoclopramide-induced D. Millard-Gubler syndrome
46. **Romberg's sign is present in**
A. Cerebellar ataxia B. Labyrinthine ataxia
C. Apraxia D. Sensory ataxia
47. **Which is not a feature of parkinsonism**
A. Tremor B. Rigidity
C. Normal reflexes D. Hyperkinesia
48. **Titubation is classically seen in**
A. Drug-induced dyskinesia B. Parkinsonism
C. Cerebellar disorder D. Aortic incompetence

49. Which is not parkinsonian plus syndrome
A. Shy-Drager syndrome B. Huntington's chorea
C. Punch-drunk syndrome D. Normal-pressure hydrocephalus
50. Pyramidal signs may be associated with
A. Post-encephalitic parkinsonism B. Atherosclerotic parkinsonism
C. Punch-drunk syndrome D. Idiopathic parkinsonism
51. Characteristics of 'rigidity' are all except
A. Uniform affection of flexors and extensors
B. Indicates disorder of extrapyramidal tract
C. Flexor plantar response
D. Increased deep reflexes
52. 'On-off phenomenon' is precipitated by
A. Selegiline B. Levodopa
C. Amantadine D. Trihexyphenidyl
53. Intermittent bulbar palsy is seen in
A. Snake bite B. Myasthenia gravis
C. Rabies D. Poliomyelitis
54. Patient of Down's syndrome may be complicated by all except
A. Duodenal stenosis B. Early Alzheimer's disease
C. Polymyositis D. Patent ductus arteriosus
55. Pseudobulbar palsy will have all except
A. Small, spastic tongue B. Brisk jaw jerk
C. Sudden onset D. Babinski's sign
56. Which of the following does not produce phakomatosis
A. Weber-Christian disease B. Tuberous sclerosis
C. von Hippel-Lindau syndrome D. Sturge-Weber disease
57. CNS involvement of SLE includes all except
A. Chorea B. Psychosis
C. Myoclonus D. Migraine
58. Which of the following does not produce wasting of small muscles of hands
A. Myopathy B. Rheumatoid arthritis
C. Cervical rib D. Carpal tunnel syndrome

59. Which is not a manifestation of normal-pressure hydrocephalus
A. Urinary incontinence B. Normal intellectual activity
C. Ataxia D. Dementia
60. Wrist drop is commonly seen in neuropathy induced by
A. Vincristine B. Alcohol
C. Arsenic D. Lead
61. Cafe-au-lait spots are found in all except
A. Albright's disease B. Subacute bacterial endocarditis
C. Multiple neurofibromatosis D. Ataxia telangiectasia
62. Which of the following does not produce pseudobulbar palsy
A. Neurosyphilis B. Lacunar infarction
C. Chronic motor neuron disease D. Cerebral atrophy
63. Which is false regarding aetiology of benign intracranial hypertension
A. Hypervitaminosis D B. Addison's disease
C. Hypoparathyroidism D. Corticosteroid withdrawal
64. Commonest cause of aphasia is
A. Hysteria B. Cerebral infarction
C. Brain tumour D. Cerebral haemorrhage
65. Ptosis is absent in
A. Botulism B. Periodic paralysis
C. Myopathy of Duchenne type D. Myasthenia gravis
66. Which is not a 'primitive reflex'
A. Anal reflex B. Grasp reflex
C. Sucking reflex D. Snout reflex
67. Neurological features of thyrotoxicosis do not include
A. Hypokalaemic periodic paralysis B. Distal muscle weakness
C. Exaggerated deep reflex D. Pseudoclonus
68. Fine tremor is found in
A. Cerebellar disorder B. Parkinsonism
C. Alcoholism D. Wilson's disease

69. **Neurological feature of myxoedema may be**
A. Restlessness
B. Transverse myelitis
C. Hung-up deep reflex
D. Poliomyelitis
70. **Which of the following is not associated with pes cavus**
A. Friedreich's ataxia
B. Syringomyelia
C. Neurofibromatosis
D. Poliomyelitis
71. **Miosis is found in all except**
A. Myotonic pupil
B. Organophosphorus poisoning
C. Old age
D. Application of pilocarpine drops
72. **Myxoedema coma is not associated with**
A. Raised intracranial tension
B. Eye opening
C. Hypotension
D. Hypocapnia
73. **Flapping tremor is not found in**
A. Raised intracranial tension
B. Hepatocellular failure
C. Hypnotic poisoning
D. Severe heart failure
74. **Glasgow coma scale assesses all except**
A. Verbal response
B. Eye opening
C. Autonomic response
D. Motor response
75. **Horner's syndrome includes all of the following except**
A. Complete ptosis
B. Constricted pupils
C. Anhidrosis
D. Enophthalmos
76. **Cause of bilateral facial nerve palsy does not include**
A. Myopathy
B. Sarcoidosis
C. Guillain-Barre syndrome
D. Leprosy
77. **Pronator sign, lizard tongue and hung-up deep reflex are found in**
A. Myoclonus
B. Dystonia
C. Hemiballismus
D. Chorea
78. **Pendular nystagmus is found in**
A. Amblyopia
B. Cerebellar disorder
C. Pontine glioma
D. Phenytoin toxicity
79. **Argyll Robertson pupil is found in all except**
A. Wernicke's encephalopathy
B. Multiple sclerosis
C. Cerebral haemorrhage
D. Pinealomas

80. Corneal reflex tests the integrity of
A. Optic nerve B. Oculomotor nerve
C. Trochlear nerve D. Trigeminal nerve
81. All of the following may produce papilloedema except
A. Guillain-Barre syndrome B. Malignant hypertension
C. Cavernous sinus thrombosis D. Hypoxia
82. Lesion in athetosis lies in
A. Caudate nucleus B. Putamen
C. Red nucleus D. Substantia nigra
83. Commonest cause of abducent nerve palsy is
A. Brain tumour B. Diabetes mellitus
C. Raised intracranial tension D. Gradenigo's syndrome
84. Which does not fit in 'Ramsay Hunt syndrome'
A. LMN type of VIIth nerve palsy
B. Loss of taste sensation of anterior 2/3rd of tongue
C. Diminished auditory acuity
D. Herpetic rash on tympanic membrane
85. Optic neuritis may be produced by all except
A. Ethambutol B. Leprosy
C. Multiple sclerosis D. Syphilis
86. All of the following may develop into chorea except
A. Hyponatraemia B. Rheumatic fever
C. Wilson's disease D. Thyrotoxicosis
87. Internuclear ophthalmoplegia results from
A. III, IV, VIth nerve palsy
B. Malignant exophthalmos
C. Lesion in medial longitudinal bundle
D. Ocular myopathy
88. Which of the following does not produce fasciculation
A. Recovery phase of poliomyelitis
B. Organophosphorus poisoning
C. Chronic motor neuron disease
D. Hereditary spastic paraplegia

99. **True hypertrophy of muscles is found in all except**
 A. Duchenne type muscular dystrophy
 B. Manual labourers
 C. Myotonia
 D. Athletes
100. **Root value of 'plantar response' is**
 A. L₅
 B. S_{1,2}
 C. S₁
 D. L₅, S₁
101. **Myopathy is best diagnosed by**
 A. Muscle enzyme study
 B. Nerve conduction study
 C. Muscle biopsy
 D. Electromyography
102. **Trismus is seen in all of the following except**
 A. Tetanus
 B. Hydrophidae group of snake bite
 C. Diphtheria
 D. Quinsy
103. **Atrophy in Duchenne myopathy is classically seen in**
 A. Pectoralis major
 B. Deltoid
 C. Infraspinatus
 D. Calf muscles
104. **Limb-girdle type myopathy inherits the disease as**
 A. X-linked dominant
 B. Autosomal recessive
 C. X-linked recessive
 D. Autosomal dominant
105. **Delayed relaxation of ankle jerk is seen in all except**
 A. Parkinsonism
 B. Gross pedal oedema
 C. Myxoedema
 D. Tabes dorsalis
106. **Main d' accoucheur is seen in**
 A. Hypocalcaemia
 B. Hyperkalaemia
 C. Hyponatraemia
 D. Hypercalcaemia
107. **Proximal muscle weakness is not produced by**
 A. Guillain-Barre syndrome
 B. Leprosy
 C. Diabetic amyotrophy
 D. Polymyositis
108. **Myotonia dystrophica has all of the following morphological features except**
 A. Frontal baldness
 B. Ptosis
 C. Testicular atrophy
 D. Brachycephaly

99. Inversion of supinator jerk indicates the lesion at
A. C_{3,4} B. C_{4,5}
C. C_{5,6} D. C_{6,7}
100. Waddling gait is seen in all except
A. Advanced pregnancy B. Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease
C. Duchenne muscular dystrophy D. Huge ascites
101. Vibration sensation is lost early in
A. Leprosy B. Alcoholic polyneuropathy
C. Diabetes mellitus D. Multiple sclerosis
102. Most common psychological disorder in myxoedema is
A. Phobia B. Paranoia
C. Mania D. Depression
103. Presence of Babinski's sign with loss of ankle jerk is found in all except
A. Friedreich's ataxia B. Subacute combined degeneration
C. Hepatic precoma D. Taboparesis
104. Which is abnormal regarding normal CSF findings
A. Protein content 20-40 mg%
B. Sugar content 40-80 mg%
C. Pressure 60-150 mm of CSF in sitting position
D. Chloride content 720-750 mg%
105. Atypical feature of Guillain-Barre syndrome is
A. SIADH B. Optic neuritis
C. Pseudobulbar palsy D. Convulsions
106. The site of lesion in Korsakoff's psychosis is
A. Corpus striatum B. Mammillary bodies
C. Frontal lobe D. Temporal lobe
107. Babinski's sign is not found in
A. Electroconvulsive therapy B. Peripheral neuropathy
C. Hypoglycaemic coma D. Marathon runner
108. Korsakoff's psychosis does not have the feature like
A. Retrograde amnesia B. Defect in learning
C. Loss of immediate recall D. Confabulation

109. Perforating ulcer in sole of foot is found in all except
 A. Diabetic neuropathy B. Tabes dorsalis
 C. Leprosy D. Raynaud's disease
110. Which of the following remains normal in leprosy
 A. EMG B. Sensory functions
 C. Cerebellar functions D. Proprioception
111. In cerebral malaria which of the following should not be given
 A. IV mannitol B. Glucocorticoids
 C. 5% dextrose D. IV quinine
112. Berry aneurysm may be associated with all except
 A. Polycystic kidney B. Coarctation of aorta
 C. Ehlers-Danlos syndrome D. Takayasu's disease
113. Congenital abnormality produced by lithium therapy is
 A. Anencephaly B. Heart valve abnormalities
 C. Mental retardation D. Limb shortening
114. Drug of choice in obsessive-compulsive psychosis is
 A. Caramazepine B. Haloperidol
 C. Lithium D. Clomipramine
115. Which does not produce hypoglycorrhachia (low CSF sugar)
 A. Pyogenic meningitis B. Tuberculous meningitis
 C. Hypoglycaemia D. Viral meningitis
116. The drug most beneficial in enuresis of a 10-year-old boy is
 A. Chlorpromazine B. Trimipramine
 C. Benzodiazepines D. Haloperidol
117. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome has all the following features except
 A. Autonomic dysfunction B. Pseudoparkinsonism
 C. Hyperpyrexia D. Haloperidol is the mainstay of treatment
118. All of the following are recognised lithium toxicity except
 A. Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus
 B. Hypothyroidism
 C. Ataxia
 D. Thrombocytopenia

103-D 110-C 111-B 112-D 113-B 114-D 115-D 116-B 117-D 118-D

119. 'India ink preparation' in CSF helps in the diagnosis of
A. Lymphocytic choriomeningitis
B. Herpes simplex virus meningitis
C. Cryptococcal meningitis
D. Coxsackie virus meningitis
120. Malignant hyperthermia may be produced by all except
A. Dantrolene
B. Methoxyflurane
C. Succinylcholine
D. Halothane
121. Lymphocytic pleocytosis in CSF is not found in
A. Meningococcal meningitis
B. Neurosarcoidosis
C. Multiple sclerosis
D. Viral meningitis
122. All of the following are seen in bulimia except
A. Caries teeth
B. Amenorrhoea
C. Emaciation
D. Elevated serum amylase
123. Lithium is not used in
A. Polycythaemia vera
B. Mania
C. SIADH
D. Cluster headache
124. Narcolepsy is not associated with
A. Sleep paralysis
B. Epilepsy
C. Hypnagogic hallucination
D. Cataplexy
125. Which is false in Gerstmann's syndrome
A. Agraphia
B. Lesion in dominant parietal lobe
C. Aphasia
D. Acalculia
126. Prophylaxis of migraine may be done by
A. Atenolol
B. Phenytoin
C. Verapamil
D. Sumatriptan
127. Reversible cause of dementia is
A. Post-encephalitic
B. Multi-infarct dementia
C. Huntington's chorea
D. Alzheimer's disease
128. Which is false in cluster headache
A. Male dominance
B. Propranolol is effective in prophylaxis
C. Absence of hereditary predisposition
D. Periorbital pain

119C 120A 121A 122C 123A 124B 125C 126C

129. **Palatal myoclonus is seen in**
 A. Multiple sclerosis
 B. Epilepsy
 C. Eaton-Lambert syndrome
 D. Cerebellar infarction
130. **Which is false regarding migraine**
 A. Hereditary predisposition
 B. Common migraine has aura
 C. Common in women
 D. Hemicranial headache
131. **Hypersomnolence is found in all except**
 A. Subdural haematoma
 B. Encephalitis lethargica
 C. Trypanosomiasis
 D. Pickwickian syndrome
132. **'Hippus' is**
 A. Unequal pupil
 B. Synonymous with pin-point pupil
 C. Abnormal neurological movement disorder
 D. Spontaneous phasic constriction and dilatation of pupil
133. **Apneustic breathing is seen in lesion of**
 A. Midbrain
 B. Upper pons
 C. Lower pons
 D. Medulla
134. **Jaw claudication is not characteristic of**
 A. Temporomandibular joint dysfunction
 B. Trigeminal neuralgia
 C. Giant cell arteritis
 D. Glossopharyngeal neuralgia
135. **Xanthopsia is found in**
 A. Aura phase of migraine
 B. Lesion in visual cortex
 C. Digitalis toxicity
 D. Cerebellar infarction
136. **Meralgia paraesthetica is characterised by all except**
 A. A peculiar numb, tingling sensation in upper lateral thigh
 B. May occur spontaneously
 C. Seen in tall, slender persons
 D. Quite often remits spontaneously
137. **The most consistent early physical sign evoked in a cerebello-pontine angle tumour is**
 A. Loss of corneal reflex
 B. Cerebellar signs
 C. Facial nerve palsy
 D. Pyramidal signs

138. The most common lacunar syndrome in clinical practice is
A. Dysarthria-clumsy hand syndrome
B. Pure motor hemiparesis
C. Pure sensory stroke
D. Ataxic-hemiparesis
139. Which is not characteristic of lateral medullary syndrome (Wallenberg's syndrome)
A. Horner's syndrome
B. Hiccough
C. Pyramidal lesion
D. Ataxia
140. In trochlear nerve palsy, the patient complains of diplopia while
A. Reading a book
B. Looking in front
C. Looking to the roof
D. Looking sideways by the affected eye
141. Lhermitte's sign is not found in
A. Cervical spondylosis
B. Syringomyelia
C. Motor neuron disease
D. Multiple sclerosis
142. MRI is preferred over CT scan of brain in all except
A. Posterior fossa tumours
B. Multiple sclerosis
C. Pituitary tumours
D. Calcification within a lesion
143. Oculomotor nerve palsy with spared pupil is classically seen in
A. Tuberculous meningitis
B. Diabetes mellitus
C. Multiple sclerosis
D. Brain tumour
144. Transient ischaemic attack (TIA) stamps the process as
A. Embolic
B. Demyelinating
C. Haemorrhagic
D. Inflammatory
145. Commonest intracranial tumour in children is
A. Medulloblastoma
B. Meningioma
C. Metastatic carcinoma
D. Cerebellar haemangioblastoma
146. Slow virus CNS infections are all except
A. Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy
B. Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE)
C. Leukodystrophy
D. Tropical spastic paraplegia

147. The earliest skin lesion in tuberous sclerosis is
A. White spots over trunk and limbs
B. Adenoma sebaceum
C. Pompholyx
D. Shagreen patch
148. All are true regarding Alzheimer's disease except
A. Microscopically 'neurofibrillary tangles' are found
B. Donepezil is used in treatment
C. Aluminium silicate is found in neuritic plaques
D. Biochemically cortical 'choline acetyltransferase' is increased
149. Nimodipine used in subarachnoid haemorrhage
A. Prevents exsanguinating nuchal headache
B. Prevents vasospasm
C. Hastens absorption of blood from CSF
D. Prevents rebleeding
150. Regarding subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE) all are true except
A. Isoprinosine is the drug of choice
B. Affects at 5-15 yrs age
C. CSF anti-mumps antibody level is high
D. MRI shows multifocal white matter lesion
151. 'Candle gutterings' on the walls of the ventricles are seen in CT scan in
A. Alzheimer's disease
B. Tuberous sclerosis
C. Leucodystrophy
D. Cerebral palsy
152. Which is not included in the triad of tuberous sclerosis
A. Phakomatosis
B. Mental retardation
C. Adenoma sebaceum
D. Seizures
153. The common sites of meningioma are all except
A. Sylvian fissure
B. Olfactory groove
C. Cerebello-pontine angle
D. Over visual cortex
154. Which is not a PRION disease
A. Gerstmann-Sträussler-Scheinker syndrome
B. Rubella panencephalitis
C. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
D. Kuru

155. Which organism commonly produces meningitis in an adolescent
A. *E. coli* B. *Pneumococcus*
C. *Meningococcus* D. *H. Influenzae*
156. 'Railroad track' calcification in X-ray skull is found in
A. von Recklinghausen's disease B. Ataxia telangiectasia
C. Sturge-Weber disease D. Tuberous sclerosis
157. α -bungarotoxin is associated with neuromyotonia
A. Elapidae group snake bite B. Botulinus poisoning
C. Periodic paralysis D. Lathyrism
158. Which does not produce thickened peripheral nerves
A. Chronic Guillain-Barre syndrome B. Refsum's disease
C. Leprosy D. Alcoholic polyneuropathy
159. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRI) are all except
A. Paroxetine B. Fluvoxamine
C. Sertraline D. Fluoxetine
160. Brushfield's spots in iris are seen in
A. Noonan's syndrome B. Down's syndrome
C. Turner's syndrome D. Klinefelter's syndrome
161. Therapeutic range of phenytoin is
A. 5-10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ B. 10-20 $\mu\text{g/mL}$
C. 20-30 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ D. 30-40 $\mu\text{g/mL}$
162. Tensilon test improves the muscle weakness in
A. Motor neuron disease B. Myopathy
C. Myasthenia gravis D. Polymyositis
163. All of the following are antiepileptic drugs except
A. Lacosamide B. Lamotrigine
C. Felbamate D. Vigabatrin
164. Regarding dermatomyositis which one is false
A. Lilac-coloured knee and elbow is known as Gottron's sign
B. Heliotrope rash over face is characteristic
C. May be associated with malignancy
D. Childhood disease is associated with vascular damage

- adoles-
165. The commonest cause of convulsion in a child (2-12 yrs) is
A. Encephalitis
B. Trauma
C. Epilepsy
D. Febrile
166. Refsum's disease is associated with all except
A. Tissue accumulation of phytanic acid
B. Deafness
C. Acanthocytosis of RB
D. Retinitis pigmentosa
167. All of the following may develop into endocrine myopathy except
A. Hypothyroidism
B. Cushing's syndrome
C. Hyperthyroidism
D. Diabetes mellitus
168. Increased jaw jerk is seen in
A. Syringomyelia
B. Bulbar palsy
C. Hyperthyroidism
D. Chronic motor neuron disease
169. Uncinate fits are characteristically seen in tumour of
A. Occipital lobe
B. Temporal lobe
C. Parietal lobe
D. Frontal lobe
170. Migraine is not associated with
A. Dysphasia
B. Diplopia
C. Seizures
D. Paraesthesia
171. Which of the following is not a feature of syringobulbia
A. Spastic tongue
B. Dysphagia
C. Nasal regurgitation
D. Dysarthria
172. EEG findings showing slow waves, spikes and 'burst suppression' are characteristic of
A. Infantile spasm
B. Absence seizures
C. Tonic seizures
D. Myoclonic seizures
173. Hiccough occurs in all of the following except
A. Wallenberg's syndrome
B. Acute renal failure
C. Oesophagitis
D. Diaphragmatic pleurisy

174. Which is false regarding Eaton-Lambert syndrome
- A. Repeated efforts increase muscle strength
 - B. Deep reflexes are depressed
 - C. Guanidine hydrochloride is the treatment of choice
 - D. Ocular muscles are commonly involved
175. Tabes dorsalis presents with all except
- A. Waddling gait
 - B. Argyll Robertson pupil
 - C. Loss of ankle jerk
 - D. Sensory dysfunction
176. Multiple sclerosis is not associated with
- A. Temporal pallor of optic disc
 - B. Papilloedema
 - C. Nystagmus
 - D. Aphasia
177. 'Organic brain syndrome' may be produced by
- A. Macrolides
 - B. Aminoglycosides
 - C. Cephalosporins
 - D. Quinolones
178. Oppenheim's gait is characteristic of
- A. Peripheral neuropathy
 - B. Duchenne myopathy
 - C. Multiple sclerosis
 - D. Hysteria
179. Carbamazepine is used in all of the following except
- A. Post-herpetic neuralgia
 - B. Alcohol withdrawal
 - C. Mania
 - D. Schizophrenia
180. Neurofibromatosis leads to an increased risk of having all of the following except
- A. Pheochromocytoma
 - B. Meningioma
 - C. Acoustic neuroma
 - D. Ependymoma
181. Which is not a part of Miller-Fisher syndrome
- A. Ataxia
 - B. Apraxia
 - C. Areflexia
 - D. External ophthalmoplegia
182. Which of the following produces wrist drop
- A. Poliomyelitis
 - B. Carpal tunnel syndrome
 - C. Syringomyelia
 - D. Radial nerve palsy
183. Bromocriptine is not useful in the treatment of
- A. Alzheimer's disease
 - B. Acromegaly
 - C. Parkinsonism
 - D. Infertility

184. In health, intracranial calcification may be seen in all except
A. Pineal body
B. Choroid plexus
C. Basal ganglia
D. Dura mater
185. Down-beating nystagmus is seen in
A. Vestibular lesion
B. Labyrinthine lesion
C. Midbrain lesion
D. Posterior fossa lesion
186. The commonest type of neurofibroma is associated with
A. Scoliosis
B. Meningioma
C. Optic glioma
D. Acoustic neuroma
187. Familial periodic paralysis may be seen in all except
A. Normokalaemia
B. Hyperkalaemia
C. Hypercalcaemia
D. Hypokalaemia
188. Which does not produce wasting of small muscles of hands
A. Duchenne muscular dystrophy
B. Thoracic inlet syndrome
C. Rheumatoid arthritis
D. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
189. Acoustic neuroma most likely leads to paralysis of
A. IVth cranial nerve
B. Vth cranial nerve
C. VIIth cranial nerve
D. Xth cranial nerve
190. Disorder of language of cerebral origin is
A. Dysarthria
B. Dysphonia
C. Aphasia
D. Monotonous speech
191. 3-Hz spike-and-wave discharge in EEG during the seizure is diagnostic of
A. Generalised tonic clonic
B. Petit mal
C. Infantile spasm
D. Complex partial
192. Characteristic of LMN lesion is
A. Weakness and spasticity
B. Absent superficial reflex
C. Equivocal plantar response
D. Brisk deep reflexes
193. Which is not an antiplatelet drug
A. Ticlopidine
B. Pentoxifylline
C. Clopidogrel
D. Aspirin

194. **Commonest cause of subarachnoid haemorrhage is**
 A. Rupture of arterio-venous malformations
 B. Systemic hypertension
 C. Emotional excitement
 D. Berry aneurysm rupture
195. **Chromosomal anomaly associated with Alzheimer's disease is**
 A. Trisomy-13
 B. Trisomy-18
 C. Trisomy-21
 D. Turner's syndrome
196. **Ptosis with dilated pupil is observed in**
 A. Horner's syndrome
 B. Myasthenia gravis
 C. Oculomotor palsy
 D. Botulism
197. **Todd's palsy is characteristic of**
 A. Transient ischaemic attack
 B. Epilepsy
 C. Subarachnoid haemorrhage
 D. Head injury
198. **Commonest cause of anisocoria is**
 A. Oculomotor palsy
 B. Application of mydriatic to one eye
 C. Horner's syndrome
 D. Hutchinson's pupil
199. **Internuclear ophthalmoplegia is commonly due to**
 A. Multiple sclerosis
 B. Ocular myopathy
 C. Myasthenia gravis
 D. Diabetes mellitus
200. **The most common site of hypertensive intracranial bleeding is**
 A. Putamen
 B. Midbrain
 C. Cerebellum
 D. Thalamus
201. **Drug-induced myopathy may result from all except**
 A. Zidovudine
 B. Emetine
 C. Colchicine
 D. Lovastatin
202. **Dilator pupillae is supplied by**
 A. Optic nerve
 B. Cholinergic fibres of oculomotor nerve
 C. Trochlear nerve
 D. Adrenergic fibres of oculomotor nerve

203. Brain biopsy in rabies demonstrates
A. Lewy bodies
B. Negri bodies
C. Schaumann bodies
D. Asteroid bodies
204. In lathyrism, the toxin responsible for development of neuroparalysis is
A. Beta oxalyl amino alanine
B. Aflatoxin
C. Pyrrolizidine alkaloids
D. Thiocyanates
205. Complication of phenytoin does not include
A. Ataxia
B. Osteomalacia
C. Megaloblastic anaemia
D. Hyperglycaemia
206. All are the complications of oral contraceptive pills except
A. Venous thrombosis
B. Cerebral haemorrhage
C. Cerebral infarction
D. Acute myocardial infarction
207. All of the following may cause peripheral neuropathy except
A. Nitrofurantoin
B. Vincristine
C. Methotrexate
D. INH
208. Which of the following may develop into paranoid psychosis
A. Carbamazepine
B. Cocaine
C. Amphetamines
D. Flumazenil
209. Right middle cerebral artery territory infarction usually does not feature
A. Coma
B. Aphasia
C. Facial weakness
D. Hemiparesis
210. Sacoidosis commonly involves the cranial nerve
A. IIIrd
B. Vth
C. VIth
D. Xth
211. Significant loss of vision in a hypertensive patient may be due to all except
A. Papilloedema
B. Retinal haemorrhage
C. Infarction of occipital lobe
D. Ischaemic optic neuropathy
212. Ptosis associated with diplopia and diminished movement of eyeball is due to
A. Myasthenia gravis
B. Periodic paralysis
C. Elapid snake bite
D. Oculomotor palsy

213. **Bromocriptine is used in all of the following except**
A. Galactorrhoea B. Acromegaly
C. Gynaecomastia D. Parkinsonism
214. **Horner's syndrome manifests as**
A. Complete ptosis + miosis B. Partial ptosis + miosis
C. Anhidrosis + mydriasis D. Hydrosis + miosis
215. **CSF is absorbed by arachnoid villi which are mainly present in**
A. Superior sagittal sinus B. Fourth ventricle
C. Transverse sinus D. Inferior sagittal sinus
216. **Chronic fatigue syndrome is fundamentally a**
A. Neuroendocrine disorder B. Immune disorder
C. Psychiatric disorder D. Metabolic disorder
217. **Heerfordt's syndrome is uveoparotid fever with cranial nerve palsy, and is seen in**
A. Leprosy B. Tuberculosis
C. Mikulicz's syndrome D. Sarcoidosis
218. **Which group of muscles are almost never affected in polymyositis**
A. Ocular muscles B. Proximal limb muscles
C. Anterior neck muscles D. Pharyngeal muscles
219. **Commonest presentation of neurocysticercosis is**
A. Focal neurodeficit B. Blindness
C. Radioculomyelopathy D. Convulsions
220. **"Bull's-eye maculopathy" is characteristic toxicity of**
A. Ethambutol B. Amiodarone
C. Chloroquine D. Probenecid
221. **Thrombosis of left middle cerebral artery may give rise to**
A. Diplopia
B. Paralysis of conjugate gaze towards left
C. Right homonymous hemianopia
D. Hemiplegia of the right side where affection of leg is more than arm

222. Chorea may develop from consumption of
A. Reserpine
B. Oral contraceptive pills
C. Pindolol
D. Ursodeoxycolic acid
223. Anterior horn cell disease is
A. Myasthenia gravis
B. Progressive muscular atrophy
C. Tabes dorsalis
D. Botulism
224. Phenytoin toxicity may result in all except
A. Pendular nystagmus
B. Cerebellar syndrome
C. Pseudolymphoma
D. Megaloblastic anaemia
225. Which of the following is false in polymyositis
A. Has a good prognosis in children
B. Myoglobinuria may be associated with
C. Wasting of small muscles of the hand is characteristic
D. A component of mixed connective tissue disease
226. Charcot (neuropathic) joint is a recognised complication of all except
A. Diabetes mellitus
B. Tabes dorsalis
C. Syringomyelia
D. Friedreich's ataxia
227. Unilateral ptosis is characteristic of all except
A. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
B. Cluster headache
C. Bell's palsy
D. Syringobulbia
228. Pseudobulbar palsy is not associated with
A. Emotional incontinence
B. Extensor plantar response
C. Flaccid dysarthria
D. Masked facies
229. Dermatoglyphics with obtuse ATD angle is characteristic of
A. Turner's syndrome
B. Down's syndrome
C. Klinefelter's syndrome
D. Noonan's syndrome
230. Alcohol withdrawal is not associated with
A. Confabulation
B. Tremor
C. Visual hallucinations
D. Perspiration
231. In schizophrenia, a better prognosis is indicated by
A. Depression
B. Early onset
C. Visual hallucinations
D. Passivity feelings

232. Which is not true in Korsakoff's syndrome
A. Loss of recent memory
B. Associated with lacunar infarction
C. Confabulation
D. Presence of nystagmus
233. Carotid artery stenosis gives rise to
A. Ipsilateral hemiplegia
B. Drop attacks
C. Diplopia
D. Transient ipsilateral monocular blindness
234. Muscle pain is not characteristic of
A. McArdle's disease (muscle phosphorylase deficiency)
B. Guillain-Barre syndrome
C. Steroid myopathy
D. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
235. All are recognised side effects of lithium except
A. Diarrhoea
B. Hypothyroidism
C. Ataxia
D. Onycholysis
236. Astasia-abasia is known as
A. Hysterical gait disorder
B. Muscle contraction in myotonia
C. Asthenia in motor neuron disease
D. Dementia in AIDS
237. Gilles de la Tourette syndrome encompasses all except
A. Multiple tics
B. Coprolalia
C. Dementia
D. Relief by haloperidol
238. Ocular bobbing is often diagnostic of bilateral damage of
A. Cerebral cortex
B. Midbrain
C. Internal capsule
D. Pons
239. Dementia pugilistica develops as a result of
A. 'Normal-pressure' hydrocephalus
B. Head trauma in professional boxers
C. Alzheimer's disease
D. Huntington's disease
240. Presence of acanthocytosis of RBC, retinitis pigmentosa and ataxia is suggestive of
A. Abetalipoproteinaemia
B. Gaucher's disease
C. Mucopolysaccharidoses
D. Swiss type agammaglobulinaemia

241. Cataract is not characteristic of
A. Wilson's disease B. Haemochromatosis
C. Myotonic dystrophy D. Galactosaemia
242. Internuclear ophthalmoplegia results from damage of
A. Sympathetic nervous system B. Ciliary ganglion
C. Medial longitudinal fasciculus D. Oculomotor nerve
243. Commonest intracranial tumour is
A. Astrocytoma B. Glioblastoma
C. Meningioma D. Metastatic
244. The dermatome at nipple is
A. C₁ B. T₁
C. T₂ D. T₄
245. 'Locked-in syndrome' occurs in lesion of
A. Ventral pons B. Cortex
C. Internal capsule D. Thalamus
246. Fear of relapse in cancer survivors is known as
A. Dandy-Walker syndrome B. Damocles syndrome
C. Gillespie's syndrome D. Da Costa's syndrome
247. Among the following, which is most common adult muscular dystrophy
A. Becker muscular dystrophy
B. Facioscapulohumeral dystrophy
C. Duchenne muscular dystrophy
D. Myotonic dystrophy
248. Which of the following is homologue of Hoffman's sign of upper extremity
A. Chaddock's sign B. Gonda sign
C. Babinski's sign D. Rossolimo's sign
249. The lobe of brain primarily affected in herpes simplex encephalitis is
A. Temporal B. Frontal
C. Parietal D. Occipital

250. **Serum creatine kinase (CK) level is not raised in**
A. Hypothyroid myopathy B. Dermatomyositis
C. Hyperthyroid myopathy D. Duchenne muscular dystrophy
251. **Brain tumour disseminating through CSF is**
A. Ependymoma B. Glioma
C. Cerebral lymphoma D. Pinealomas
252. **Xenophobia is the fear of**
A. Strangers B. Pain
C. Animals D. High places
253. **Cherry red spot in fundoscopy is characteristic of all except**
A. Central retinal artery occlusion
B. Niemann-Pick disease
C. Retinitis pigmentosa
D. Tay-Sachs disease
254. **All are 'Calpain'-associated diseases except**
A. Cirrhosis of liver B. Cataract
C. Multiple sclerosis D. Alzheimer's disease
255. **Ataxia-telangiectasia is not associated with**
A. Recurrent sinus and pulmonary infection
B. Mental retardation
C. Choreoathetosis
D. Retinitis pigmentosa
256. **Which is not a recognized feature of cerebellar dysfunction**
A. Hypermetria
B. Dysrhythmokinesia
C. Hypertonia
D. Titubation
257. **Eaton-Lambert syndrome is characterized by all of the following except**
A. Proximal muscle weakness
B. Weakness tends to improve after a few minutes of muscular contractions
C. Absent tendon reflexes
D. Wasting of muscles

258. Collet-Siccard syndrome affects the following cranial nerves

- A. 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th
- B. 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th
- C. 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th
- D. 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th

259. Which of the following is not a human 'Prion' disease

- A. Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker disease
- B. Fatal familial insomnia
- C. Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis
- D. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease

260. Which drug is not used in parkinsonism

- A. Pramipexole
- B. Rasagiline
- C. Tiagabine
- D. Ropinirole

6. NEPHROLOGY

1. **Streptococcal pyoderma may be associated with all except**
A. Pyaemia
B. Acute rheumatic fever
C. Mild fever
D. Acute glomerulonephritis (AGN)
2. **All are recognised causes of chronic renal failure (CRF) except**
A. Snake bite
B. Malignant hypertension
C. Diabetes mellitus
D. Obstructive uropathy
3. **All are true in acute renal failure (ARF) except**
A. $\uparrow$ Urea
B. $\uparrow$ H^+ concentration
C. $\uparrow$ Ca^{++}
D. $\uparrow$ K^+
4. **Urine of low specific gravity is obtained in**
A. Diabetes mellitus
B. Massive proteinuria
C. Psychogenic polydipsia
D. Severe dehydration
5. **Broad casts are found in**
A. Acute glomerulonephritis
B. Urinary tract infection
C. Analgesic nephropathy
D. Chronic renal failure (CRF)
6. **'Fruity odour' in urine is found in**
A. Urinary tract infection (UTI)
B. Diabetic ketoacidosis
C. Alcaptonuria
D. Chyluria
7. **Most beneficial drug in enuresis is**
A. Fluoxetine
B. Haloperidol
C. Chlorpromazine
D. Trimipramine
8. **Urinary clearance of IgG compared with transferrin is found to be <10 in**
A. Membranous nephropathy
B. Minimal lesion nephropathy
C. Focal glomerulosclerosis
D. Mesangial proliferative nephropathy

Ans: 1-B 2-A 3-C 4-C 5-D 6-B 7-D 8-B

9. Which is not a criteria for diagnosis of nephrotic syndrome
A. Hypertension
B. Massive proteinuria
C. Hyperlipidaemia
D. Anasarca
10. Oliguria is
A. < 50 mL urine/24 hrs
B. < 100 mL urine/24 hrs
C. < 200 mL urine/24 hrs
D. < 400 mL urine/24 hrs
11. Fatty cast is often diagnostic of
A. Nephrotic syndrome
B. Acute glomerulonephritis
C. End-stage renal disease
D. Papillary necrosis
12. Which is not a neuromuscular complication of uraemia
A. Encephalopathy
B. Myelopathy
C. Neuropathy
D. Myopathy
13. Which is not a cause of 'sterile pyuria'
A. Renal tuberculosis
B. Cystitis
C. Interstitial nephritis
D. Papillary necrosis
14. AGN is not characterised by
A. Macroscopic haematuria
B. Systemic hypertension
C. Massive proteinuria
D. Oliguria
15. 'Complete' anuria is found in
A. Diffuse cortical necrosis
B. Acute gastroenteritis
C. Acute renal failure
D. Chronic glomerulonephritis
16. Which is not a recognised cause of microalbuminuria
A. Nephrotic syndrome
B. Diabetes mellitus with early renal involvement
C. Congestive cardiac failure
D. Strenuous physical exercise
17. Acidic urine is produced in
A. UTI by *Proteus*
B. Renal tubular acidosis
C. High vegetarian diet
D. Chronic renal failure
18. Which of the following does not produce red urine
A. Haemoglobinuria
B. Myoglobinuria
C. Microscopic haematuria
D. Acute intermittent porphyria

19. **Complications of AGN include all except**
A. Hypertensive encephalopathy B. Acute renal failure
C. Congestive cardiac failure D. Respiratory tract infections
20. **Nocturia is not found in**
A. Salt-losing nephropathy B. Vesico-ureteric reflux
C. Prostatism D. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis (RPGN)
21. **Colony count in a symptomatic UTI is**
A. $> 10^3/\text{mL}$ D. $> 10^4/\text{mL}$
C. $> 10^5/\text{mL}$ D. $> 10^6/\text{mL}$
22. **Polyuria is produced by all of the following except**
A. Diabetes insipidus B. Congestive cardiac failure
C. Hypercalcaemic nephropathy D. Chronic renal failure
23. **Radiolucent nephrolithiasis is found in stones composed of**
A. Magnesium ammonium phosphate B. Cystine
C. Uric acid D. Calcium oxalate
24. **Renal vein thrombosis in adults is seen in**
A. Amyloidosis B. Acute glomerulonephritis
C. Interstitial nephritis D. Horse-shoe kidney
25. **Isosthenuria is found in**
A. Acute glomerulonephritis B. Chronic renal failure
C. Nephrolithiasis D. Nail-patella syndrome
26. **Metastatic calcification is seen in all of the following organs except**
A. Cornea B. Myocardium
C. Medium-sized blood vessels D. Brain
27. **All the drugs may produce nephrotic syndrome except**
A. α -interferon B. Colchicine
C. Penicillamine D. Troloxone
28. **Which is not a guanidino compound**
A. Creatinine B. Carnitine
C. Creatine D. Guanidino-succinic acid

29. **Commonest histological variety of nephrotic syndrome in adult is**
A. Minimal lesion B. Focal glomerulosclerosis
C. Mesangial proliferative D. Membranous
30. **Normal urinary osmolality in mOsm/kg of water is approximately**
A. 150-200 B. 200-350
C. 400-700 D. 800-950
31. **Which is false regarding Tamm-Horsfall mucoprotein**
A. An abnormal urinary protein B. Does not arise from plasma
C. Secreted by renal tubules D. Glycoprotein in nature
32. **AGN may be produced by all except**
A. Hepatitis B B. Malaria
C. Kala-azar D. Pneumococcus
33. **Acute tubular necrosis is found in all except**
A. Weil's disease B. Rhabdomyolysis
C. Abruptio placentae D. Cisplatin-Induced
34. **Isolated haematuria is not found in**
A. Renal tuberculosis B. Papillary necrosis
C. Acute glomerulonephritis D. Sickle-cell nephropathy
35. **Complement C₃ is characteristically low in all except**
A. Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
B. SLE
C. Focal glomerulosclerosis
D. Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis
36. **Which metal is not responsible for development of nephrotic syndrome**
A. Gold B. Iron
C. Mercury D. Lead
37. **Which of the following commonly affects kidney**
A. Rheumatoid arthritis B. Microscopic polyarteritis
C. Takayasu's arteritis D. Temporal arteritis

38. Nephrotic syndrome may be associated with hypertension in all except
- A. SLE
 - B. Focal glomerulosclerosis
 - C. Subacute bacterial endocarditis (SBE)
 - D. Diabetes mellitus
39. Which is false regarding Berger's disease
- A. Recurrent haematuria
 - B. ↑ Serum IgA
 - C. It may represent a form of Henoch-Schonlein purpura
 - D. ↓ Complement level
40. Diabetes mellitus complicated by nephrotic syndrome has all the following features except
- A. Hypertension
 - B. Retinopathy
 - C. Initially GFR may be increased
 - D. Increased plasma renin activity
41. Commonest cause of renal vein thrombosis in a child is
- A. Minimal lesion nephropathy
 - B. Dehydration
 - C. Acute glomerulonephritis
 - D. Antiphospholipid antibody syndrome
42. Haemoptysis associated with renal failure is found in all except
- A. Henoch-Schonlein purpura
 - B. Goodpasture's disease
 - C. Pulmonary arterio-venous fistula
 - D. Wegener's granulomatosis
43. Commonest renal lesion in diabetic nephropathy is
- A. Diffuse glomerulosclerosis
 - B. Chronic interstitial nephritis
 - C. Arterionephrosclerosis
 - D. Nodular glomerulosclerosis
44. Which is false regarding Goodpasture's disease
- A. Pulmonary haemorrhage
 - B. Glomerulonephritis
 - C. Antibody to glomerular basement membrane antigen
 - D. Low serum complement level

45. Subendothelial dense deposits are found by electron microscopy in
A. SLE
B. Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis
C. Membranous glomerulopathy
D. Fabry's disease
46. Alport's syndrome may have
A. Thrombocytosis
B. Lenticonus
C. Hyperammonaemia
D. Band keratopathy
47. Cure of chronic prostatitis is done by
A. Macrolides
B. Quinolones
C. 3rd generation cephalosporins
D. Total prostatectomy
48. Dehydration should be strictly avoided before performing IVP in
A. Multiple myeloma
B. Acute myeloid leukaemia
C. Renal cell carcinoma
D. Lymphoma
49. All of the following may be complicated by papillary necrosis except
A. Macroglubulinaemia
B. Sickle cell anaemia
C. Leprosy
D. Diabetes mellitus
50. Bilaterally palpable kidneys are found in all except
A. Polycystic kidney
B. Acromegaly
C. Amyloidosis
D. Wilms tumour
51. Alport's syndrome is associated with all except
A. Autosomal recessive inheritance
B. Recurrent haematuria
C. Sensorineural deafness
D. Interstitial foam cells
52. 'Saturnine gout' develops as a result of
A. Analgesic nephropathy
B. Mercury nephropathy
C. Lead nephropathy
D. Chronic pyelonephritis
53. Anti-tubule basement membrane antibodies may be found in treatment with
A. Spironolactone
B. Metoprolol
C. Methicillin
D. Streptomycin

63. All of the following may develop nephrolithiasis except
A. Primary hyperparathyroidism B. Intestinal hyperoxaluria
C. Hypervitaminosis D D. Proximal renal tubular acidosis
64. Medullary cystic disease is not associated with
A. Stunted growth B. Hyponatraemia
C. Hypochloraemia D. Polyuria
65. A child with rickets, nephrocalcinosis, hyperchloraemic acidosis and alkaline urine is suffering from
A. Distal renal tubular acidosis B. Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus
C. Proximal renal tubular acidosis D. Vitamin D sensitive rickets
66. ACE-inhibitors are contraindicated in all except
A. Bilateral renal artery stenosis B. Diabetes mellitus
C. Pregnancy D. Aortic stenosis
67. Absolute contraindications of renal transplantation are all except
A. Hepatitis C infection with chronic hepatitis
B. Previous sensitisation to donor tissue
C. HIV infection
D. Active malignancy
68. Tubular proteinuria is assessed by measuring
A. Tamm-Horsfall mucoprotein B. β_2 -microglobulin
C. Transferrin D. Albumin
69. All are true regarding renal schaeemia except
A. Vasculitis is an aetiology
B. Patchy necrosis on M/E
C. Most marked in proximal tubules
D. Disruption of tubular basement membrane
70. Most important diagnostic point in favour of CRF by USG is
A. Increase in size of kidney
B. Diminished ultrasonic density of cortex
C. Loss of cortico-medullary differentiation
D. Renal pelvis full of urine

63-D 64-C 65-A 66-B 67-A 68-B 69-C
70-C

54. **Fabry's disease is not related to**
A. Accumulation of tryptophan
B. Corneal dystrophy
C. Premature coronary artery disease
D. As a result of deficiency of α -galactosidase
55. **'Ring shadow' on IVP diagnoses**
A. Medullary cystic kidney
B. Papillary necrosis
C. Gouty nephropathy
D. Hypercalcaemic nephropathy
56. **Which of the following certainly diagnoses a renal lump**
A. Slight movement with respiration
B. Band of colonic resonance
C. Ballottement
D. Bimanual palpability
57. **Bartter's syndrome should not have**
A. Hypokalaemia
B. Normotension
C. Acidosis
D. Elevated plasma renin activity
58. **Alimentary glycosuria may be associated with all except**
A. Hyperthyroidism
B. Normal individuals
C. Partial gastrectomy
D. Renal failure
59. **Fanconi syndrome may arise from all except**
A. Haemochromatosis
B. Cystinosis
C. Wilson's disease
D. Galactosaemia
60. **Which is false regarding adult polycystic disease of kidney**
A. Autosomal recessive inheritance
B. 75% have hypertension
C. 10% die from subarachnoid haemorrhage
D. 30% have hepatic cysts
61. **Commonest presentation of renal cell carcinoma is**
A. Flank pain
B. Haematuria
C. Palpable abdominal mass
D. Distant metastasis
62. **Hyporeninaemic hypoaldosteronism is seen in**
A. Conn's syndrome
B. Congestive cardiac failure
C. Diabetes mellitus
D. Sickle cell anaemia

71. Which does not produce 'sterile pyuria'
A. Pregnancy
B. Cyclophosphamide administration
C. UTI by proteus
D. Renal transplant rejection
72. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis is not produced as a result of
A. Dexamethasone
B. Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis
C. Henoch-Schonlein purpura
D. Wegener's granulomatosis
73. Positive Rothera's test in urine is found in all except
A. Treatment with captopril
B. Ketone bodies in urine
C. Tyrosinosis
D. Homocystinuria
74. All are true in 'dialysis dementia' except
A. Raised intracranial tension
B. Myoclonus
C. Seizures
D. Related to aluminium toxicity
75. Each kidney contains approximately
A. 1 lakh nephrons
B. 10 lakh nephrons
C. 1 million nephrons
D. 10 million nephrons
76. Which is true in prerenal azotaemia
A. Urine Na^+ concentration $> 20 \text{ mmol/L}$
B. Urine creatinine to plasma creatinine ratio < 20
C. Plasma BUN to creatinine ratio < 10
D. Urine specific gravity > 1018
77. Renal biopsy is contraindicated in all except
A. Big renal cyst
B. Severe uncontrolled Hypertension
C. Serum creatinine $> 10 \text{ mg/dL}$
D. Membranous nephropathy
78. Renal tubular acidosis is not seen in
A. Galactosaemia
B. Leprosy
C. Sickle-cell disease
D. Medullary sponge kidney
79. Commonest organism producing acute pyelonephritis is
A. *Staphylococcus*
B. *E. coli*
C. *Streptococcus*
D. *Klebsiella*

80. All are true in bladder carcinoma except
A. Cigarette smoking is a predisposing factor
B. *Schistosoma haematobium* produces transitional cell carcinoma
C. Predominantly affects males
D. Haematuria is the commonest presentation
81. All are true in urethral syndrome except
A. Predominantly affects females
B. Post-coital urethral congestion may be an aetiology
C. No bacteria are cultured from urine
D. Antibiotics are always indicated
82. Which is not true in orthostatic proteinuria
A. Seen in tall persons
B. Primarily occurs in upright posture
C. Indicates a serious underlying disease
D. May be related to increased lumbar lordosis
83. Peritoneal dialysis may be complicated by all except
A. Peritonitis
B. Hypoglycaemia
C. Atelectasis
D. Hypoproteinaemia
84. For definitive diagnosis of vesico-ureteric reflux, the investigation of choice is
A. Ultrasonography
B. IVP
C. Micturating cystourethrogram
D. Radionuclide studies
85. Which is false in CRF-related anaemia
A. ↑ degradation of erythropoietin
B. ↓ red cell survival
C. ↑ blood loss due to capillary fragility
D. ↓ erythropoiesis due to toxic effects of uraemia
86. Inheritance of renal glycosuria is
A. Autosomal dominant
B. Autosomal recessive
C. X-linked dominant
D. X-linked recessive
87. Chronic interstitial nephritis may lead to all of the following except
A. Acidosis
B. Small kidneys
C. Hypokalaemia
D. Hypertension

88. All of the following produce enuresis except
A. Type I diabetes mellitus B. Multiple sclerosis
C. Spina bifida D. Bladder neck contracture
89. Earliest manifestation of minimal lesion nephropathy is
A. Proteinuria B. Hypertension
C. Hyperkalaemia D. Anasarca
90. Which of the following is usually unresponsive to corticosteroid therapy
A. Membranous nephropathy
B. Minimal lesion nephropathy
C. Membrano-proliferative nephropathy
D. Focal glomerulosclerosis
91. Balanoposthitis is not associated with
A. Trichomoniasis B. Diabetes mellitus
C. Phimosis D. Peyronie's disease
92. All of the following may give rise to RPGN except
A. SLE B. Goodpasture's disease
C. Wilson's disease D. Subacute bacterial endocarditis
93. Absolute indication for dialysis
A. Serum K^+ level > 6 mEq/L
B. Serum urea level > 200 mg/dL
C. Serum creatinine level > 4 mg/dL
D. Clinical evidence of pericarditis
94. Serum acid phosphatase level is increased in all except
A. Hairy cell leukaemia B. Amyloidosis
C. Gaucher's disease D. Prostatic carcinoma
95. In stage 5 chronic kidney disease (CKD), the GFR falls below
A. < 20 B. < 10
C. < 15 D. < 5
96. All of the following are associated with hypercalciuria except
A. Milk-alkali syndrome B. Progressive systemic sclerosis
C. Sarcoidosis D. Hyperparathyroidism

97. Wilms tumour is characterised by all except
 A. Renal lump with smooth surface
 B. Haematuria
 C. Pain abdomen
 D. Commonest renal malignancy
98. Serum urea and creatinine remain normal in
 A. Hepato-renal syndrome
 B. Haemolytic-uraemic syndrome
 C. Hydronephrosis
 D. Acute renal failure
99. All of the following are complications of chronic pyelonephritis except
 A. Chronic renal failure
 B. Septicaemia
 C. Renal calculi
 D. Hypertension
100. Transient deafness is most commonly associated with
 A. Ethacrynic acid
 B. Spironolactone
 C. Hydrochlorothiazide
 D. Bumetanide
101. The urine in obligatory diuresis following relief of urinary obstruction is
 A. Concentrated
 B. Low in sodium
 C. Dilute and alkaline
 D. Highly acidic
102. Blood level of all rises in ARF except
 A. Uric acid
 B. K^+
 C. Na^+
 D. Creatinine
103. Which of the following is not added to urine by tubular secretion
 A. K^+
 B. Urea
 C. H^+
 D. Creatinine
104. 'Rugger jersey spine' is seen in
 A. Ochronosis
 B. Chronic renal failure
 C. Sickle-cell anaemia
 D. Hypoparathyroidism
105. X-ray pelvis shows iliac horns in
 A. Fabry's disease
 B. Nail-patella syndrome
 C. Alport's syndrome
 D. Medullary sponge kidney

Ans: 97-D 98-C 99-B 100-A 101-C 102-C 103-B 104-B 105-B

106. Green urine is seen in
A. *Pseudomonas* infection
B. Alcaptonuria
C. Oxalate poisoning
D. Black water fever
107. Hypernephroma is associated with all except
A. High incidence of hypertension
B. Renal vein thrombosis
C. Haematuria
D. Polycythaemia
108. All of the following may give rise to Fanconi's syndrome except
A. Wilson's disease
B. Galactosaemia
C. Cystinosis
D. Haemochromatosis
109. Chronic phenacetin intake may lead to
A. Glomerulosclerosis
B. Cortical necrosis
C. Tubular necrosis
D. Papillary necrosis
110. Hyperuricaemia is not a feature of
A. Nicotinic acid therapy
B. Active psoriasis
C. Fanconi's syndrome
D. Lactic acidosis
111. Prognosis of which of the following is excellent
A. Acute glomerulonephritis
B. Interstitial nephritis
C. Chronic nephritis
D. Nephrotic syndrome
112. Which of the renal stones is radiolucent
A. Triple phosphate
B. Uric acid
C. Calcium oxalate
D. Cystine stone
113. All of the following can present as nephritic-nephrotic syndrome except
A. Diabetes mellitus
B. Henoch-Schonlein purpura
C. SLE
D. Post-infectious glomerulonephritis
114. Bosentan is recognised as a
A. Calcium sensitiser
B. Serotonin uptake inhibitor
C. Endothelin antagonist
D. TNF-antagonist
115. IgA nephropathy commonly presents with
A. Systemic hypertension
B. Acute renal failure
C. Haematuria
D. Nephrotic syndrome

116. **T Plasma urea/creatinine is found in all except**
 A. Gastrointestinal haemorrhage B. Uretero-colic anastomosis
 C. Heart failure D. Fulminant hepatocellular failure
117. **In a severely uraemic patient which of the following would indicate chronic renal failure**
 A. Hypertension B. Hyponatraemia
 C. Uraemic neuropathy D. Hyperkalaemia
118. **Which is not a typical association in adult polycystic kidney disease**
 A. Polycythaemia B. VSD
 C. Nephrolithiasis D. Berry aneurysms
119. **Recurrent haematuria is not classically seen in**
 A. Diabetes mellitus B. Berger's disease
 C. Sickle-cell disease D. Haemophilia
120. **Recognised feature of minimal change glomerular disease is**
 A. Haematuria B. Hypertension
 C. Absence of oedema D. Response to corticosteroid
121. **In pregnancy-induced hypertension, which of the following suggests pre-eclampsia**
 A. Urea > 45 mg/dL B. Uric acid > 5.5 mg/dL
 C. Creatinine > 1.6 mg/dL D. Diastolic BP > 95 mm Hg
122. **Heavy proteinuria associated with haematuria is suggestive of**
 A. Renal artery thrombosis B. Interstitial nephritis
 C. Papillary necrosis D. Renal vein thrombosis
123. **Microscopic haematuria is characteristic of**
 A. Subacute bacterial endocarditis
 B. Thin basement membrane disease of kidney
 C. Membranous nephropathy
 D. Focal glomerulosclerosis
124. **Commonest cause of solute diuresis is**
 A. Radiocontrast media
 B. High protein feeding
 C. Poorly controlled diabetes mellitus
 D. Administration of mannitol

125. WBC casts in urine are suggestive of all except
- Transplant rejection
 - Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
 - Interstitial nephritis
 - Pyelonephritis
126. Struvite stone are usually result of urinary infection by
- Staphylococcus*
 - Proteus*
 - Pseudomonas*
 - Klebsiella*
127. Renal tubular acidosis may be due to
- Methoxyflurane
 - Streptozotocin
 - Captopril
 - Probenecid
128. Regarding erythropoietin therapy in CRF, which is not correct
- Patients with ferritin level 50–100 µg/L respond well
 - Average dosage is 50 U/kg, IV, thrice weekly
 - During treatment, haemoglobin should not cross 12 g/dL
 - Subcutaneous administration may give rise to pure red cell aplasia
129. Acute tubular necrosis may be caused by all of the following except
- Hepatorenal syndrome
 - Systemic hypertension
 - Acute pancreatitis
 - Congestive cardiac failure
130. Which of the following is false in nephritic-nephrotic syndrome
- Moderate haematuria and moderate proteinuria are common
 - A majority of patients terminate into end-stage renal disease
 - SLE is a common aetiology
 - Systemic hypertension is rare

7. HAEMATOLOGY

- Schumm test is done to detect**
 - Haptoglobin
 - Methaemalbumin
 - Cirrhosis
 - Haemopexin
- All of the following are seen in intravascular haemolysis except**
 - High urinary urobilinogen
 - Reticulocytosis
 - High plasma haemopexin
 - High urinary haemosiderin
- Which is false regarding Philadelphia chromosome**
 - Shortening of long arm of chromosome G22
 - Philadelphia -ve cases have bad prognosis
 - Diagnostic of CML
 - Found in lymphocytes
- Auer rods are found in**
 - Acute myeloid leukaemia (AML)
 - Blast crisis of CML
 - Acute lymphatic leukaemia (ALL)
 - Blast crisis of CLL
- 'Cast iron spleen' is classically found in**
 - Tropical splenomegaly syndrome
 - Myelofibrosis
 - Chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML)
 - Thalassaemia major
- Which of the following does not produce iron-overload in body**
 - Chronic haemodialysis
 - Pernicious anaemia
 - Alcoholic liver disease
 - Sideroblastic anaemia
- Pseudolymphoma may be produced by all except**
 - Cyclosporine
 - Primidone
 - Lithium
 - Phenytoin

Ans: 1-B 2-C 3-D 4-A 5-C 6-B 7-C

8. Serum vitamin B₁₂ level is increased in
A. Pernicious anaemia B. di Guglielmo's disease
C. Chronic myeloid leukaemia D. Hereditary orotic aciduria
9. Post-splenectomy peripheral blood picture does not contain
A. Howell-Jolly bodies B. Heinz bodies
C. Target cells D. Doehle bodies
10. Commonest cause of jaundice in thalassaemia is
A. Viral hepatitis C B. Iron deposition in liver
C. Viral hepatitis B D. Haemolysis
11. Waldeyer's ring does not include
A. Faucal tonsils B. Submandibular glands
C. Adenoids D. Lingual tonsils
12. Which of the following anaemias is associated with splenomegaly
A. Chronic renal failure B. Aplastic anaemia
C. Hereditary spherocytosis D. Sickle-cell anaemia
13. Haemoglobin A₂ is
A. $\alpha_2\gamma_2$ B. δ_2
C. $\alpha_2\delta_2$ D. $\alpha_2\beta_2$
14. Leucocyte alkaline phosphatase (LAP) score is diminished in
A. Sickle-cell anaemia
B. Lymphoma
C. Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria (PNH)
D. Thalassaemia major
15. Epitrochlear adenopathy may be produced by all except
A. Secondary syphilis B. Tularaemia
C. Sarcoidosis D. Leprosy
16. All of the following may cause pain abdomen in thalassaemia major except
A. Vasculitis
B. Splenic infarction
C. Dragging pain due to huge splenomegaly
D. Pigment stone-induced biliary colic

17. Which of the following does not have target cells in peripheral blood
A. Lymphoma
B. Cholestatic jaundice
C. Thalassaemia
D. Iron deficiency anaemia
18. Virchow's node receives lymphatics from all except
A. Testes
B. Stomach
C. Prostate
D. Breast (left)
19. Reed-Sternberg cell is found in all except
A. Infectious mononucleosis
B. Hodgkin's disease
C. Kaposi's sarcoma
D. Breast carcinoma
20. All of the following produce microcytic anaemia except
A. Sideroblastic anaemia
B. Thalassaemia
C. Pernicious anaemia
D. Lead poisoning
21. 'Sugillations' are haemorrhagic spots in the size of
A. 1-2 mm in diameter
B. 2-5 mm in diameter
C. > 10 mm in diameter
D. > 20 mm in diameter
22. All of the following may produce agranulocytosis except
A. Methyldopa
B. Methimazole
C. Gold salts
D. Chloramphenicol
23. Basophilia is classically found in
A. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
B. Hodgkin's disease
C. Melanoma
D. Chronic myeloid leukaemia
24. Which of the following is not a myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)
A. Refractory anaemia with ring sideroblasts
B. Refractory anaemia with excess of blasts
C. Acute myelomonocytic leukaemia
D. Refractory anaemia
25. Eosinophilia is caused by all except
A. Oxyphenbutazone
B. Iodides
C. Nitrofurantoin
D. Sulphonamides

26. Leucocyte alkaline phosphatase (LAP) score is high in all except
A. Chronic myeloid leukaemia B. Polycythaemia vera
C. After steroid administration D. Myelofibrosis
27. Basophilic stippling is classically seen in
A. Chronic myeloid leukaemia B. Myelofibrosis
C. Chronic lead poisoning D. Iron deficiency anaemia
28. Chloroma is found in
A. Acute lymphatic leukaemia (ALL)
B. Chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML)
C. Acute myeloid leukaemia (AML)
D. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL)
29. Which of the following is not a myeloproliferative disorder
A. Chronic myeloid leukaemia B. Polycythaemia vera
C. Essential thrombocythemia D. Myeloid metaplasia
30. ↑ Fe and normal TIBC are found in
A. Thalassemia major B. Haemosiderosis
C. Rheumatoid arthritis D. Disseminated malignancy
31. Non-thrombocytopenic purpura is seen in all except
A. Vasculitis B. Uraemia
C. Hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasis D. SLE
32. Pelger-Huet anomaly is
A. Hereditary hypersegmentation of neutrophils
B. Presence of Doehle bodies in neutrophils
C. Faulty maturation of platelets
D. Hereditary hyposegmentation of neutrophils
33. Intravascular half-life of factor VIII is
A. 5 hours B. 12 hours
C. 1-3 days D. 4-5 days
34. Gum bleeding is characteristic of all except
A. Chronic phenytoin therapy B. Aplastic anaemia
C. Scurvy D. Haemophilia

35. Which of the following is not true in thrombasthenia
 A. Prolonged bleeding time B. Normal platelet count
 C. Platelet aggregation defect D. Prolonged clotting time
36. Which is not associated with hypersplenism
 A. Splenomegaly B. Hypocellular bone marrow
 C. Pancytopenia D. Reversibility by splenectomy
37. Splenectomy is virtually curative in
 A. G6PD deficiency B. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)
 C. Thalassaemia D. Hereditary spherocytosis
38. In chronic granulomatous disease which is false
 A. Prone to infection by staphylococci
 B. Neutrophil count is normal
 C. Difficulty in phagocytosis
 D. Diagnosed by amount of nitroblue tetrazolium reduction
39. Thymoma may be associated with all of the following except
 A. Cushing's syndrome B. Hypergammaglobulinaemia
 C. Myasthenia gravis D. Pure red cell aplasia
40. Red cell osmotic fragility is increased in
 A. Thalassaemia major B. Hereditary spherocytosis
 C. Hb C disease D. Iron deficiency anaemia
41. Plummer-Vinson syndrome is not associated with
 A. Angular stomatitis B. Splenomegaly
 C. Clubbing D. Post-cricoid web
42. Warm-antibody mediated haemolysis is not found in
 A. SLE B. Infectious mononucleosis
 C. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma D. Chronic lymphatic leukaemia
43. Haemolytic anaemia is not produced by
 A. Penicillin B. Lithium
 C. Quinidine D. Methyl dopa
44. All are except
 A. Low
 B. Ele
 C. Pos
 D. E
45. Sider
 A. Py
 C. D
46. Whic
 A. A
 B. I
 C. P
 D. M
47. Mye
 A.
 B.
 C.
 D.
48. Sp
 A.
 C.
49. W
 A.
 C.
50. A
 C
 A
 C
- 51.

44. All are true in paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria (PNH) except
- A. Low leucocyte alkaline phosphatase
 - B. Elevated LDH
 - C. Positive acidified serum lysis (HAM) test
 - D. Elevated red cell acetylcholinesterase
45. Sideroblastic anaemia may be treated by all except
- A. Pyridoxine
 - B. Hydroxyurea
 - C. Desferrioxamine
 - D. Androgens
46. Which is not true in paroxysmal cold haemoglobinuria
- A. Associated with mycoplasma infection
 - B. IgG antibody-mediated
 - C. Precipitated by exposure to cold
 - D. Not a cold agglutinin disease
47. Myelophthitic anaemia is characterised by all except
- A. Leucoerythroblastic blood picture
 - B. Caused by disseminated malignancy
 - C. Basophilic stippling
 - D. Neutropenia
48. Spur cell anaemia is seen in
- A. Uraemia
 - B. Myxoedema
 - C. Cirrhosis of liver
 - D. Lymphoma
49. Which is not seen in haemolytic-uraemic syndrome
- A. Positive Coombs test
 - B. Thrombocytopenia
 - C. High creatinine level
 - D. Hypofibrinogenaemia
50. All the following drugs produce methaemoglobinaemia except
- A. Amyl nitrite
 - B. Phenacetin
 - C. Sodium nitroprusside
 - D. Hydralazine
51. Henoch-Schonlein purpura is not associated with
- A. Thrombocytopenia
 - B. Palpable purpura
 - C. Intussusception
 - D. Acute diffuse glomerulonephritis

52. Which is false about methaemoglobinaemia
A. If exceeds > 0.5 g/dL, produces cyanotic hue
B. Hereditary variety is due to deficiency of methaemoglobin reductase
C. Normal red cells contain $<1\%$ methaemoglobin
D. Oral or I.V. methylene blue is treatment of choice
53. Conditions resistant to malaria are all except
A. Duffy -ve blood group
B. HbC disease
C. Sickle-cell disease
D. Thalassaemia major
54. The outstanding feature of idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) is
A. Fever
B. Gum bleeding
C. Moderate splenomegaly
D. Presence of sternal tenderness
55. Vitamin C is used in low dose (3 mg/kg) in thalassaemia major as in high dose it produces
A. Nephrotoxicity
B. Cardiotoxicity
C. Hepatotoxicity
D. Neurotoxicity
56. Which is not seen in sickle-cell anaemia
A. Isosthenuria
B. Leg ulcers
C. Leucopenia
D. Corkscrew vessel in bulbar conjunctiva
57. Thrombocytopenia is absent in
A. Disseminated intravascular coagulation
B. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome
C. Henoch-Schonlein purpura
D. Myelosclerosis
58. Sickle-cell anaemia is associated with
A. Cerebral embolism
B. High ESR
C. Fishmouth vertebrae
D. Diastolic murmur over precordium
59. Cooley's anaemia is
A. Sickle-cell anaemia
B. Megaloblastic anaemia
C. Thalassaemia major
D. Aplastic anaemia

60. Presence of anaemia, jaundice and splenomegaly with increased mean corpuscular haemoglobin concentration (MCHC) is seen in
A. Cirrhosis of liver
B. Thalassaemia major
C. Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria (PNH)
D. Hereditary spherocytosis
61. Which is false in hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasis
A. Telangiectasia in skin and mucous membrane
B. Telangiectasia does not blanch on pressure
C. May have haematemesis
D. Positive familial pattern
62. Plasmapheresis may be done in all except
A. Cryoglobulinaemia
B. Goodpasture's disease
C. Hypoplastic anaemia
D. Myasthenia gravis
63. vW antigen level is increased in
A. Pregnancy
B. Lymphoma
C. von Willebrand disease
D. Multiple myeloma
64. Which is not found in eosinophilic granuloma
A. Eosinophilia
B. Osteolytic lesions in bone
C. Affection in young adults
D. Absence of systemic manifestations
65. Circulating anticoagulants are found in
A. Hairy cell leukaemia
B. SLE
C. Multiple myeloma
D. Dermatomyositis
66. Which is not true in thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
A. Fluctuating consciousness
B. Coombs -ve haemolysis
C. Fragmented platelets
D. Early development of acute renal failure
67. In polycythaemia vera which is not true
A. Low level of erythropoietin
B. High ESR
C. Increased LAP score
D. High serum vitamin B₁₂ level

65. Which of the following is false in haemophilia
- Normal prothrombin time
 - von Willebrand antigens level is grossly diminished
 - Increased partial thromboplastin time
 - Absent factor VIII coagulant activity
66. All of the following may complicate bone marrow transplantation except
- Cataract formation
 - Leucoencephalopathy
 - Cardiomyopathy
 - Emphysema
67. Palpable purpura is seen in
- Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
 - Quinine therapy
 - Heparin-associated thrombocytopenia
 - Leucocytoclastic vasculitis
68. Which isolated coagulation factor deficiency causes thrombosis
- Factor V
 - Factor VII
 - Factor XI
 - Factor XII
69. Incorrect statement in pernicious anaemia is
- Hyperchlorhydria
 - Premature greying of hair
 - Anti-intrinsic factor antibody in 60% patients
 - Gastric polyp may develop
70. Which is not true in polycythaemia vera
- Increased RBC mass
 - Markedly hypercellular marrow
 - Thrombocytopenia
 - Basophilia
71. Busulfan therapy may lead to all except
- Hyperpigmentation
 - Pulmonary fibrosis
 - Optic neuritis
 - Bone marrow suppression
72. Hand-Schuller-Christian disease does not have
- Hypercholesterolaemia
 - Exophthalmos
 - Diabetes mellitus
 - Hepatosplenomegaly
73. ↑ Serum iron and ↓ Iron-binding capacity is a feature of
- Hookworm infestation
 - Sideroblastic anaemia
 - Alcoholic liver disease
 - Thalassaemia major
77. Alopecia
- Myco
 - Amyl
78. Disse
- Amr
 - Giar
79. Acanth
- Dia
 - Car
80. Thala
- Ca
 - Co
81. Non-
- R
 - R
82. Mac
- I
 - C
83. Hes
- A
 - C
84. AI
- A
 - C
85. H
- e
 - A
 - C
86. I

77. **Alopecia mucinosa may be seen in**
A. Mycosis fungoides B. Carcinoid syndrome
C. Amyloidosis D. Pancreatic carcinoma
78. **Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) may be seen in all except**
A. Amniotic fluid embolism B. Rocky Mountain spotted fever
C. Giant haemangioma D. Diabetes mellitus
79. **Acanthosis nigricans may be associated with all except**
A. Diabetes mellitus B. Stein-Leventhal syndrome
C. Carcinoma of the stomach D. Ulcerative colitis
80. **Thalassaemia major may be associated with all except**
A. Cardiac arrhythmia B. Cardiac tamponade
C. Congestive cardiac failure D. Cardiomegaly
81. **Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is classified under the name of**
A. Rye B. Ann Arbor
C. Rappaport D. Dorothy Reed
82. **Macrocytic-hypochromic anaemia is found in**
A. Iron deficiency anaemia B. Pregnancy
C. Thalassaemia D. Pernicious anaemia
83. **Hess' capillary fragility test is positive in**
A. Cushing's syndrome B. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
C. Paraproteinaemias D. Vasculitis
84. **All are features of tropical pulmonary eosinophilia except**
A. Eosinophilia $> 3000/\text{mm}^3$ B. Miliary mottling in chest X-ray
C. High IgE level D. Response to albendazole therapy
85. **Hepatosplenomegaly with lymphadenopathy is found in all except**
A. Acute lymphatic leukaemia B. Lymphoma
C. Chronic myeloid leukaemia D. Disseminated tuberculosis
86. **Iron transport protein is**
A. Transcobalamin II B. Ferritin
C. Haptoglobin D. Transferrin

87. **Most effective treatment of polycythaemia vera is**
A. Fresh frozen plasma
B. Splenectomy
C. Phlebotomy
D. Exchange transfusion
88. **Commonest pathogen involved in sickle-cell anaemia-induced osteomyelitis is**
A. *Salmonella*
B. *Streptococcus*
C. *Nocardia*
D. *Staphylococcus*
89. **Which is not a vitamin K-dependent factor**
A. Factor VIII
B. Factor VII
C. Factor X
D. Factor II
90. **Eosinophilia is a feature of**
A. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
B. Sickle-cell anaemia
C. Hodgkin's disease
D. Haemophilia
91. **Which is a bad prognostic sign in Hodgkin's disease**
A. Lymphocytopenia
B. Thrombocytopenia
C. Eosinophilia
D. Reed-Sternberg cells in marrow
92. **Sickle-cell anaemia is not complicated by**
A. Papillary necrosis
B. Pancreatitis
C. Osteomyelitis
D. Congestive cardiac failure
93. **↓ Iron and ↓ iron-binding capacity are seen in**
A. Recurrent GI tract haemorrhage
B. Intestinal resection
C. Chronic infections
D. Menorrhagia
94. **Best prognostic indicator in multiple myeloma is**
A. Serum β_2 microglobulins
B. Bence Jones protein in urine
C. Number of plasma cells
D. Serum calcium level
in marrow
95. **All are true regarding midline granuloma except**
A. Pathological hallmark is non-caseating granuloma
B. Produces perforation of nasal septum
C. More common in men
D. The treatment of choice is radiotherapy

96. Among the following, treatment of choice in hairy cell leukaemia is
A. Deoxycoformycin B. Corticosteroid
C. Splenectomy D. Hydroxyurea
97. Tumour lysis syndrome produces all except
A. Hyperuricaemia B. Hyperkalaemia
C. Hypercalcaemia D. Hyperphosphataemia
98. Carcino-embryonic antigen is the tumour marker of
A. Ovarian carcinoma B. Hepatocellular carcinoma
C. Bronchogenic carcinoma D. Colorectal carcinoma
99. Platelet transfusion is not indicated in
A. Aplastic anaemia
B. Uraemia with bleeding
C. Disseminated intravascular coagulation
D. Immunogenic thrombocytopenia
100. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome does not feature
A. Thrombocytopenia B. Haemolytic anaemia
C. Eczema D. Repeated infections
101. Waldenstrom's macroglobulinaemia commonly has all the features except
A. Lymphadenopathy B. Hyperviscosity syndrome
C. Renal failure D. Anaemia
102. Best treatment modality in chronic myeloid leukaemia is
A. Hydroxyurea
B. Allogenic bone marrow transplantation
C. Interferon- α
D. Radiotherapy
103. Which is not true in relation to multiple myeloma
A. Hyperviscosity syndrome B. Renal failure
C. Moderate splenomegaly D. Response to melphalan
104. Autoimmune haemolytic anaemia is associated with
A. ALL B. CLL
C. AML D. CML

105. All are examples of hypoplastic anaemia except
A. Hepatitis B-induced
B. Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria
C. Systemic lupus erythematosus
D. Paroxysmal cold haemoglobinuria
106. Which of the following is not true regarding features of hyperviscosity syndrome
A. Fluctuating consciousness
B. Raynaud's phenomenon
C. Central cyanosis
D. Thrombotic episodes
107. Which of the following is contraindicated in polycythaemia vera
A. Hydroxyurea
B. Chlorambucil
C. Interferon- α
D. Baby aspirin to prevent thrombosis
108. Giant lysosomal granules in granulocytes associated with albinism is known as
A. May-Hegglin anomaly
B. Chediak-Higashi syndrome
C. Schultz syndrome
D. Niemann-Pick disease
109. Immunoproliferative small intestinal disease (IPSID) is a variety of
A. Intestinal lymphoma
B. GI complication of AIDS
C. Adenocarcinoma
D. Carcinoid tumours
110. HAM test (acid serum test) is positive in
A. G6PD deficiency
B. Myelodysplastic syndrome
C. Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria
D. Haemolytic-uraemic syndrome
111. Erythropoietin is secreted from all the following tumours except
A. Renal-cell carcinoma
B. Pheochromocytoma
C. Cerebellar haemangioblastoma
D. Oat-cell carcinoma of lung
112. Migratory thrombophlebitis is commonly due to
A. Hepatocellular carcinoma
B. Bronchogenic carcinoma
C. Hypernephroma
D. Carcinoma of the pancreas

113. Multiple myeloma does not feature
A. ↑ Calcium
C. Hyperglobulinaemia
B. ↑ Uric acid
D. ↑ Phosphate
114. Which is not an example of microangiopathic haemolytic anaemia
A. Paroxysmal cold haemoglobinuria
B. Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
C. Disseminated intravascular coagulation
D. Haemolytic-uraemic syndrome
115. Leucoerythroblastic blood picture may be seen in all except
A. Myelophthisic anaemia
C. Sickle-cell anaemia
B. Gaucher's disease
D. Myelofibrosis
116. Transient myeloproliferative disorder of the newborn is commonly seen in association with
A. Hurler syndrome
C. Ataxia telangiectasia
B. Down's syndrome
D. Froehlich's syndrome
117. Total serum LDH is not raised in
A. Stroke
C. Haemolysis
B. AMI
D. Crush injury
118. Sezary syndrome is
A. B-cell lymphoma
C. T-cell lymphoma
B. Arsenical hyperkeratosis
D. A variety of alopecia mucinosa
119. Histiocytosis X disease does not include
A. Hand-Schuller-Christian disease
B. Niemann-Pick disease
C. Letterer-Siwe disease
D. Unifocal eosinophilic granuloma
120. G6PD may reflect 'false normal' report in
A. Iron deficiency anaemia
C. Hairy cell leukaemia
B. Hypoplastic anaemia
D. Shortly after haemolysis

121. **Most sensitive and specific test for diagnosis of iron deficiency anaemia is**
A. Serum ferritin level
B. Percentage of transferrin saturation
C. Serum transferrin receptor population
D. Serum iron level
122. **Microcytic hypochromic anaemia is characteristic of**
A. Persons who are true vegetarians
B. Munchausen's syndrome
C. Pseudohypoparathyroidism
D. Patterson-Kelly syndrome
123. **Half-life of platelet is**
A. 1-2 days
B. 3-4 days
C. 5-6 days
D. 7-8 days
124. **Largest 'organ system' in human body is**
A. Blood
B. Skin
C. Endothelium
D. GI tract
125. **Which of the following is not associated with microangiopathic blood picture**
A. Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
B. Meningococcal septicaemia
C. Severe burns
D. Infectious mononucleosis (glandular fever)
126. **Macrocytosis of RBC is characteristic of all except**
A. Anaemia of myxoedema
B. Methotrexate-induced
C. Chronic alcoholism-induced liver disease
D. Systemic lupus erythematosus
127. **Features of sickle-cell anaemia do not include**
A. Nocturia
B. Priapism
C. Hypersplenism
D. Leg ulcers
128. **Pancytopenia may develop from all except**
A. Haemosiderosis
B. Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria (PNH)
C. Acute myeloid leukaemia (AML)
D. Systemic lupus erythematosus

129. Which of the following is associated with prolonged bleeding time
- A. Polycythaemia vera
 - B. von Willebrand's disease
 - C. Antiphospholipid syndrome
 - D. Haemophilia
130. Peripheral blood picture is the most useful diagnostic aid in
- A. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
 - B. Multiple myeloma
 - C. Myelodysplastic syndrome
 - D. Chronic myeloid leukaemia
131. Gaisbock's syndrome is associated with
- A. Autoimmune haemolytic anaemia
 - B. Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria
 - C. Stress erythrocytosis
 - D. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
132. Which is false in polycythaemia vera
- A. High erythropoietin level
 - B. Massive splenomegaly
 - C. Hyperviscosity
 - D. Normal arterial saturation
133. Splenectomy is contraindicated in
- A. Pyruvate kinase deficiency
 - B. Immune thrombocytopenic purpura
 - C. Marrow failure
 - D. Agnogenic myeloid metaplasia
134. Serum alkaline phosphatase level in multiple myeloma is usually
- A. Low
 - B. Normal
 - C. Fluctuates
 - D. High
135. α -interferon is not beneficial in
- A. Hairy cell leukaemia
 - B. Kaposi's sarcoma
 - C. Chronic myeloid leukaemia
 - D. Chronic granulomatous disease
136. Coagulation factor deficient in stored blood is
- A. VII
 - B. V
 - C. IX
 - D. II
137. Punctate basophilia is seen in all except
- A. Megaloblastic anaemia
 - B. Thalassemia
 - C. Lead poisoning
 - D. Iron deficiency anaemia

138. Life span of platelets is
A. 2-4 days B. 5-7 days
C. 9-11 days D. 13-15 days
139. Half-life of albumin is
A. 1-2 days B. 10-14 days
C. 16-20 days D. 20-26 days
140. Burr-cells in the blood are seen in
A. Cirrhosis of liver B. Myxoedema
C. Haemolytic anaemia D. Uraemia
141. Which of the following factors is unstable in stored blood
A. II B. V
C. VII D. X
142. Megakaryocytosis in bone marrow is seen in all except
A. Myeloid metaplasia B. Polycythaemia vera
C. Chronic myeloid leukaemia D. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
143. Parahaemophilia is deficiency of factor
A. IX B. V
C. XI D. von Willebrand's
144. X-linked recessive inheritance is found in
A. Red-green colour blindness B. Blood group X (g)
C. Incontinentia pigmentii D. Vitamin D resistant rickets
145. Haemolysis in subjects with G6PD deficiency is reported with all except
A. Chloramphenicol B. Ciprofloxacin
C. Carbamazepine D. Naphthalene (moth-balls)
146. Thrombasthenia may be seen in all of the following except
A. Diabetes mellitus B. Paraproteinaemia
C. Myeloproliferative disorders D. Uraemia
147. Low-dose arsenic trioxide has recently been used in relapsed patients of
A. Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia
B. Aplastic anaemia
C. Hairy cell leukaemia
D. Acute promyelocytic leukaemia

8. POISONING, TOXINS AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

1. The cerebral syndrome after radiation does not include
 - A. Vomiting
 - B. Convulsions
 - C. Blindness
 - D. Ataxia
2. Which is false in heat exhaustion
 - A. Skin is cold and clammy
 - B. BP is low
 - C. Pulse pressure is elevated
 - D. Constricted pupils
3. Which is not a sign of atropinisation
 - A. Dilated and-reactive pupil
 - B. Rise of surface temperature
 - C. Dry mouth
 - D. Tachycardia
4. In a G6PD-deficient subject, ingestion of which of the following may produce haemolysis
 - A. Oxalic acid
 - B. Phenol
 - C. Salicylates
 - D. Naphthalene
5. Which of the following is a recognised complication of methyl alcohol poisoning
 - A. Blindness
 - B. Convulsions
 - C. Respiratory distress
 - D. Metabolic alkalosis
6. All are modalities of treatment in carbon monoxide poisoning except
 - A. Hyperbaric oxygen
 - B. Physostigmine
 - C. Artificial ventilation
 - D. Blood transfusion
7. As a first line treatment, Elapidae group of snake bite should receive
 - A. Neostigmine
 - B. Atropine
 - C. Polyvalent antivenin
 - D. Blood
8. Sudden death as a result of severe electrical shock is commonly due to
 - A. Circulatory collapse
 - B. Ventricular fibrillation
 - C. Hypovolaemic shock
 - D. Acute renal failure

9. Intake of 8 g paracetamol as a single dose may produce
 - A. Seizures
 - B. Acute pancreatitis
 - C. Cardiomyopathy
 - D. Hepatic damage
10. Which is not recognised as nicotinic effect of organophosphorus poisoning
 - A. Fasciculation
 - B. Flaccid paralysis
 - C. Lacrimation
 - D. Muscular twitching
11. IV ethanol therapy is treatment of choice in poisoning with
 - A. Formaldehyde
 - B. Methyl alcohol
 - C. Glycols
 - D. Isopropyl alcohol
12. Drowning features all of the following except
 - A. 10-20% cases are 'dry' drowning
 - B. Hypoxia is the most important problem in near drowning
 - C. DIC may occur as a complication
 - D. Metabolic alkalosis is an established complication
13. Drug of choice in paracetamol poisoning is
 - A. Penicillamine
 - B. Amyl nitrite
 - C. N-acetylcystine
 - D. Cholestyramine
14. Which of the following prevents cardio-pulmonary complications in scorpion bite
 - A. Inj. antivenin
 - B. Local infiltration of lignocaine
 - C. Corticosteroid
 - D. Prazosin
15. Accidental hypothermia has been found in all except
 - A. Cushing's syndrome
 - B. Myxoedema
 - C. Pituitary insufficiency
 - D. Acute myocardial infarction
16. Endemic fluorosis is featured by all except
 - A. Exostosis
 - B. Kyphosis
 - C. Chalky opacities on enamel
 - D. Osteoporosis of teeth
17. Pink disease is heavy metal poisoning with
 - A. Mercury
 - B. Copper
 - C. Arsenic
 - D. Lead
18. Cigarette smoking is not a risk factor for development of
 - A. Thromboangitis obliterans
 - B. Systemic hypertension
 - C. Ischaemic heart disease
 - D. Atherosclerosis

19. Which of the following poisonings is not treated by penicillamine
A. Copper B. Antimony
C. Lead D. Mercury
20. Intermediate syndrome is seen in poisoning with
A. Organophosphorus B. Benzodiazepines
C. Mushrooms D. Cadmium
21. Rain-drop pigmentation is classical in poisoning with
A. Antimony B. Cadmium
C. Arsenic D. Copper
22. Basophilic stippling in RBC is found in poisoning with
A. Mercury B. Lead
C. Gold D. Cadmium
23. Victims of mushroom poisoning (*Amanita phalloides*) may die of
A. Acute tubular necrosis B. Cardiac standstill
C. Raised intracranial tension D. Acute hepatic necrosis
24. In mercury poisoning, death is usually due to
A. Hepatocellular failure B. Hypovolaemic shock
C. Renal failure D. Encephalopathy
25. Hyperkeratosis of palm and sole are seen in all except
A. Tylosis B. Arsenic poisoning
C. Phrenoderma D. Behcet's syndrome
26. In acute diazepam overdose, drug of choice for treatment is
A. Acetylcysteine B. Oximes
C. Adrenaline D. Flumazenil
27. Lactic acidosis may develop from
A. Glimepiride B. Phenformin
C. Repaglinide D. Pioglitazone
28. Respiratory failure may complicate snake bite with
A. Elapidae B. Crotalidae
C. Hydrophidae D. Colubridae

29. **Mees line is seen in poisoning with**
A. Lead
B. Arsenic
C. Copper
D. Bismuth
30. **Most of the absorbed lead in chronic poisoning is deposited in**
A. Hair
B. Nails
C. Bones
D. Liver
31. **The Praisnitz-Kustner reaction is related to**
A. Near-drowning
B. Necrotising vasculitis
C. Anaphylaxis
D. Atopy
32. **Amyl nitrite inhalation is useful in poisoning with**
A. Hydrocyanic acid
B. Organophosphorus compound
C. MAO-inhibitors
D. Methyl alcohol
33. **A bitter almond odour in breath may be detected in poisoning with**
A. Cadmium
B. Mercury
C. Hydrocyanic acid
D. Carbon monoxide
34. **Most important adverse effect of cisplatin is**
A. Cardiotoxicity
B. Pulmonary fibrosis
C. Neurotoxicity
D. Nephrotoxicity
35. **Which of the following drug-overdose (poisoning) is not treated by haemodialysis**
A. Benzodiazepines
B. Digoxin
C. Lithium
D. Barbiturate
36. **Dilated pupil occurs in poisoning with**
A. Neostigmine
B. Organophosphorus
C. Dhatura
D. Opium alkaloids
37. **Tricyclic antidepressants poisoning does not produce**
A. Dilated pupils
B. Salivation
C. Absent bowel sound
D. Cardiac dysrhythmias
38. **The temperature of burning cone of a cigarette is**
A. 400°C
B. 600°C
C. 900°C
D. 1400°C

39. Blisters and bullae may develop over pressure points in poisoning with
A. Carbon monoxide
B. Cyanide
C. Hydrogen sulphide
D. Lithium
40. N-acetylcysteine may confer some protection against toxic effect of
A. Nitrogen dioxide
B. Ammonia
C. Phosgene
D. Carbon monoxide
41. Itai-itai (ouch-ouch) disease with renal tubular damage and osteomalacia is due to toxicity of
A. Thallium
B. Vanadium
C. Mercury
D. Cadmium
42. Regarding acid poisoning which of the following is false
A. Liquefactive necrosis of the GI tract mucosa
B. Typically spares the oesophagus in majority
C. Stridor may occur due to epiglottic oedema
D. DIC may be a complication
43. 'Metal fume fever' is due to acute poisoning with
A. Vanadium
B. Zinc oxide
C. Manganese
D. Aluminium
44. Nitrazepam overdose is manifested as
A. Paroxysmal atrial tachycardia
B. Mydriasis
C. Hypothermia
D. Seizures
45. After intake of 40 tablets of aspirin, a person develops
A. Hyperventilation
B. Unconsciousness
C. Hyperglycaemia
D. Hypokalaemia
46. Phenothiazines may cause all of the following except
A. Orthostatic hypotension
B. Photosensitivity
C. Extrapyrimalal syndrome
D. Impotence
47. Hyperostosis is seen in chemical poisoning with all except
A. Arsenic
B. Fluoride
C. Copper
D. Bismuth
48. Pin-point pupil is not a feature in poisoning with
A. Dextropropoxyphene
B. Imipramine
C. Organophosphorus compound
D. Opiates

49. Toxic level of lithium in serum is above
A. 0.8 mEq/L
B. 1.1 mEq/L
C. 1.3 mEq/L
D. 1.5 mEq/L
50. All of the following are true regarding benzodiazepines poisoning except
A. Nystagmus
B. Bradypnoea
C. Restlessness
D. Flumazenil used as antidote
51. Toxic level of phenytoin in serum is
A. $> 10 \mu\text{g/mL}$
B. $> 20 \mu\text{g/mL}$
C. $> 30 \mu\text{g/mL}$
D. $> 40 \mu\text{g/mL}$
52. Chronic intoxication of which of the following metals gives rise to gout
A. Copper
B. Psoriasis
C. Mercury
D. Lead
53. Low uric acid level is characteristic of
A. Early pregnancy
B. Psoriasis
C. Down's syndrome
D. Lactic acidosis
54. Mode of action of pralidoxime is
A. Sympathomimetic
B. Reactivate cholinesterase
C. Inhibit cholinesterase
D. Autonomic paralysis
55. Drug of choice in thallium poisoning is
A. Cobalt edetate
B. Methylene blue
C. Bromides
D. Prussian blue
56. Monge's disease is
A. Chronic mountain sickness
B. Chronic chromium deficiency
C. Zinc toxicity
D. Chronic selenium deficiency
57. Botulinum toxin A is not useful in
A. Achalasia cardia
B. Trigeminal neuralgia
C. Bell's palsy
D. Writer's cramp
58. Complaint of weakness as a result of long continued use of penicillamine is due to all except
A. Myopathy
B. Severe arthralgia
C. Anaemia
D. Myasthenia
59. W
A
C
60. f
A
C
61. P
i
A
E
C
D
62. i
f
a
- 63.

59. Which of the following is not a feature of chronic arsenicosis
- A. Guttate melanosis
 - B. Non-cirrhotic hepatic fibrosis
 - C. Beau's line in nails
 - D. Basophilic stippling of erythrocytes
60. A patient of lathyrism should be differentiated from all of the following except
- A. Guillain-Barre syndrome
 - B. HTLV myelopathy
 - C. Primary lateral sclerosis
 - D. Multiple sclerosis
61. Regarding investigations in fluorosis which of the following is false
- A. High serum alkaline phosphatase
 - B. Increased urinary hydroxyproline
 - C. High serum calcium
 - D. Elevated serum parathormone level
62. Haemodynamic, hormonal and metabolic effects of scorpion sting can be well antagonized by a single drug like
- A. Amiodarone
 - B. Lignocaine
 - C. Beta-blockers
 - D. Prazosin
63. Which is not a recognized feature of 'disorder of high altitude'
- A. Retinopathy
 - B. Pulmonary oedema
 - C. Cerebral oedema
 - D. Embolic episodes

9. INFECTIONS AND INFESTATIONS

1. **Ecthyma gangrenosum is produced by**
A. *Klebsiella* B. *Serratia*
C. *Pseudomonas* D. *Salmonella*
2. **Rifampicin is used in all except**
A. Legionnaires disease B. Chemoprophylaxis of meningococcus meningitis
C. Leprosy D. Bartonellosis
3. **Which is not a live attenuated vaccine**
A. Rubella B. Oral polio
C. Influenza D. Mumps
4. **Most reliable clue to poor tissue perfusion in septic shock is**
A. High level of blood lactate B. Hyponatraemia
C. Low level of HCO_3^- D. Hypochloraemia
5. **Regarding scarlet fever which statement is false**
A. Rash is mainly present in palms and soles B. Raspberry tongue is seen
C. Previously Dick test was used for diagnosis D. Confluent petechiae seen in this disease are known as Pastia's lines
6. **Commonest aetiological agent of acute epiglottitis is**
A. *Streptococcus pneumoniae* B. *Legionella pneumophila*
C. *Staphylococcus aureus* D. *Haemophilus influenzae*
7. **Majority of *Proteus* infection in humans is produced by**
A. *P. morganii* B. *P. rettgeri*
C. *P. mirabilis* D. *P. vulgaris*
8. **Genital ulceration is caused by all except**
A. Herpes simplex B. HIV
C. *Treponema pallidum* D. *Haemophilus ducreyi*

Ans: 1-C 2-D 3-C 4-A 5-A 6-D 7-C 8-B

9. Agammaglobulinaemia patients are prone to be infected with
A. *Salmonella* B. *Staphylococcus aureus*
C. *Streptococcus pneumoniae* D. *Pseudomonas*
10. Fitz-Hugh-Curtis (perihepatitis) syndrome is caused by
A. *Meningococcus* B. *Gonococcus*
C. *Pneumococcus* D. *Staphylococcus*
11. The main pathogenic organism in non-gonococcal urethritis is
A. *Ureaplasma urealyticum* B. *Chlamydia trachomatis*
C. *Trichomoniasis* D. *Herpes simplex*
12. 'Saint Anthony's fire' is
A. Bullous impetigo B. Ecthyma
C. Facial haemangioma D. Erysipelas
13. Shanghai fever or 13-day fever is caused by
A. *Haemophilus* B. *Pseudomonas*
C. *Brucella* D. *Yersinia*
14. In acute infection of melioidosis, the chief organ involved is
A. Brain B. Lung
C. Liver D. Kidney
15. Which is not seen in typhoid state
A. Flapping tremor B. Coma vigil
C. Subsultus tendinum D. Carphology
16. Which is false regarding Widal test
A. An agglutination reaction
B. In vaccinated subjects, the O-titre disappears in time but H agglutinins present for years
C. Titre of O-antigen above 1:640 is often very significant in enteric fever
D. Antibiotic therapy may depress the agglutination titres
17. All are indole +ve species of *Proteus* except
A. *P. mirabilis* B. *P. morganii*
C. *P. vulgaris* D. *P. rettgeri*

18. Microbacterial flora of GI tract does not contain
A. *Bacterioides fragilis* B. *Pseudomonas*
C. *Klebsiella ozaenae* D. *Clostridium perfringens*
19. Which of the following features enteric fever in the first week
A. Continued type pyrexia B. Pea-soup diarrhoea
C. Relative tachycardia D. Typhoid state
20. Which is true in Widal test
A. Relapse bears relationship with agglutinin titre
B. Agglutinin against flagellar antigen is most important
C. Agglutinins begin to appear after 3rd day of infection
D. Agglutinins reach a peak titre during the fifth or sixth week
21. Which is not characteristic of rose spots in typhoid fever
A. Appears during the early second week
B. Do not blanch on pressure
C. Erythematous macules
D. They are bacterial emboli in skin capillaries
22. Normal flora of mouth does not contain
A. *Actinomyces* species B. *Fusobacteria*
C. *Staphylococci* D. *Escherichia* species
23. Anti-pseudomonal activity is maximally present in
A. Ceftazidime B. Cefpodoxime proxetil
C. Ceftriaxone D. Ceftizoxime
24. Treatment of choice in chronic carrier of enteric fever is
A. Cholecystectomy B. Quinolones
C. Ceftriaxone D. Furazolidone
25. Malta fever is caused by
A. *Pasteurella tularensis* B. *Brucella abortus*
C. *Haemophilus influenzae* D. *Pseudomonas mallei*
26. Koch-Weeks bacillus is
A. *Haemophilus parainfluenzae* B. *Haemophilus aphrophilus*
C. *Haemophilus ducreyi* D. *Haemophilus aegypticus*

27. All of the following are susceptible to have *Haemophilus* infections except
A. G6PD deficiency B. Agammaglobulinaemia
C. Splenectomised subject D. Sickle-cell disease
28. Non-member of microbial flora of skin is
A. *Streptococcus faecalis* B. *Streptococcus epidermidis*
C. *Erysipelothrix insidiosa* D. *Streptococcus viridans*
29. Which is false regarding brucellosis
A. Acquired through contact or ingestion of raw goat's milk
B. *Brucella melitensis* is the most common type of infection
C. CFT is more important in acute infection than that of agglutination reaction
D. May present as pyrexia of unknown origin
30. Which is not a recognised complication of acute shigellosis
A. Haemolytic-uraemic B. Reiter's syndrome
C. Liver abscess D. Endotoxic shock
31. Commonest cause of childhood otitis media is
A. *Haemophilus Influenzae* B. *Pneumococcus*
C. *Staphylococcus* D. *Pseudomonas*
32. Which is not a complication of *Salmonella* species
A. Endocarditis B. Bronchiectasis
C. Osteomyelitis D. Pyelonephritis
33. Pseudobubo is caused by
A. *Haemophilus ducreyi* B. HIV
C. Donovan body D. *Treponema pallidum*
34. Woolsorter's disease is
A. Plague B. Legionnaires' disease
C. Klebsiella-induced pneumonia D. Anthrax
35. Botulism is manifested by all except
A. Normal pupils
B. Entirely normal sensory functions
C. Increased protein in CSF
D. Progressive descending muscle paralysis

36. Pontiac fever is due to
A. *Serratia* infection
B. *Acinetobacter* infection
C. *Legionella* infection
D. *Haemophilus* infection
37. Rat-bite fever is caused by the organism
A. *Spirillum minus*
B. A gram-positive cocci
C. *Yersinia multocida*
D. *Treponema pertenue*
38. Tuberculous focus in brain is known as
A. Rich's focus
B. Wigard's focus
C. Ashman's focus
D. Simmon's focus
39. The other name for Oroya fever is
A. Uveoparotid fever
B. Rocky Mountain spotted fever
C. Q fever
D. Bartonellosis
40. Which is not a complication of Legionnaires' pneumonic illness
A. Disseminated intravascular coagulation
B. Respiratory failure
C. Encephalopathy
D. Hypernatraemia
41. Which of the neurological complications of diphtheria is last to appear
A. Loss of accommodation
B. Peripheral neuropathy
C. Bulbar palsy
D. Bilateral Bell's palsy
42. All of the following are seen in botulism except
A. Increased salivation
B. Ptosis
C. Bulbar palsy
D. Diplopia
43. *Cryptococcus neoformans* is
A. A fungus
B. Produces hepatosplenomegaly
C. A higher bacteria
D. Treated by IV lamivudine
44. Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction may be seen in all except
A. Syphilis after penicillin therapy
B. Relapsing fever after receiving antimicrobials
C. Enteric fever after ceftriaxone therapy
D. Leprosy after dapsone therapy

45. Which is not seen in secondary syphilis
A. Condylomata acuminatum B. Snail-track ulcers in mouth
C. Generalised lymphadenopathy D. Skin rash
46. All are stigma of congenital syphilis except
A. Mulberry molars B. Charcot joints
C. Sabre tibia D. Interstitial keratitis
47. Which of the following is false in Weil's disease
A. Leucopenia B. Conjunctival suffusion
C. Azotaemia D. Meningism
48. Thalidomide may be used in
A. Ulcerative colitis B. Kaposi's sarcoma
C. Erythema nodosum leprosum D. Acute lung injury
49. Cyclical periods of pyrexia alternating with apyrexia is found in all except
A. Relapsing fever B. Leprosy
C. Hodgkin's disease D. Brucellosis
50. The skin rash of secondary syphilis is
A. Itchy B. Asymmetrical
C. Palms and soles are not affected D. Pale red or pink in colour
51. Which is the most sensitive test for syphilis
A. Wasserman test B. Rapid plasma reagin (RPR)
C. VDRL D. Fluorescent treponemal antibody-absorption (FTA-ABS)
52. Lymph node involvement in the usual site of disease is seen in infection by
A. *Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare* B. *Mycobacterium fortuitum*
C. *Mycobacterium xenopi* D. *Mycobacterium scrofulaceum*
53. Which valve is commonly involved in *Coxiella burnetii* (Q fever) endocarditis
A. Mitral B. Tricuspid
C. Aortic D. Pulmonary

54. Which of the following is true in Kawasaki's disease
A. Common in middle age B. Pericardial involvement is common
C. High ASO titre D. Aneurysm of coronary arteries
55. Weil-Felix reaction is negative in
A. Rocky Mountain spotted fever B. Rickettsial pox
C. Epidemic typhus D. Scrub typhus
56. Which of the viral infections may be complicated by Reye's syndrome
A. Influenza B. Hepatitis B
C. Rubella D. Coxsackie
57. The cold agglutinin reaction is positive in
A. Endemic typhus B. Sporotrichosis
C. Relapsing fever D. Mycoplasma infection
58. Drug of choice in pneumonic legionellosis is
A. Rifampicin B. Ceftizidime
C. Erythromycin D. Co-amoxycylav
59. Herpangina is due to infection caused by
A. Rubeola virus B. Coxsackie A virus
C. Adenovirus D. Cytomegalovirus
60. Vitamin K is synthesized in the gut by
A. *Bacteroides fragilis* B. *Fusobacterium*
C. *Bifidobacterium* D. *Eubacterium*
61. Which of the following is a RNA virus
A. Papovavirus B. Herpesvirus
C. Coronavirus D. Adenovirus
62. Q fever is transmitted to human by
A. Flea B. Body louse
C. Ticks D. Mites
63. Which of the following is not associated with measles
A. Transient loss of PPD (purified protein derivative)
B. Remission of Hodgkin's disease
C. Warthin-Finkeldey cells in hyperplastic lymphoid tissue
D. Lighter maculopapular lesions than rubella

64. **Faget's sign (relative bradycardia) is found in**
A. Typhoid fever
B. Yellow fever
C. Acute rheumatic fever
D. Brucellosis
65. **Cat-scratch disease is characterised by all except**
A. Regional lymphadenopathy
B. Erythema nodosum
C. Positive Hanger-Rose Intra dermal test
D. Treated by antibiotic and corticosteroid
66. **Epstein-Barr virus is associated with all except**
A. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
B. Hairy cell leukaemia
C. Burkitt's lymphoma
D. Infectious mononucleosis
67. **Forchheimer's spots in soft palate are seen in**
A. Rubella infection (German measles)
B. Rubeola infection (measles)
C. Yellow fever
D. Dengue
68. **HSV-1 is associated with all except**
A. Genital vesicles
B. Eczema herpeticum
C. Acute gingivostomatitis
D. Keratoconjunctivitis
69. **Presternal oedema is classically seen in**
A. Measles
B. Rabies
C. Mumps
D. Infectious mononucleosis
70. **Which is false in glandular fever (infectious mononucleosis)**
A. Splenomegaly
B. Ampicillin-induced skin rash
C. Positive monospot test
D. Acyclovir helps cure
71. **Bornholm's disease (pleurodynia) results from**
A. Cytomegalovirus
B. Coxsackie B virus
C. Vaccinia virus
D. Adenovirus
72. **Congenital rubella is not associated with**
A. Corneal clouding
B. Cardiac malformations
C. Mental retardation
D. Macrocephaly

73. **Cerebral malaria is**
A. Treated by oral quinine sulphate
B. Often complicated by multi-organ failure
C. Associated with signs of meningeal irritation
D. IV dexamethasone reduces mortality rate
74. **Regarding primary amoebic meningoencephalitis, which is false**
A. Almost invariably fatal
B. Caused by *Naegleria fowleri*
C. Dehydroemetine is drug of choice
D. Acquired by swimming in fresh warm water
75. **'River blindness' is due to**
A. Toxoplasmosis
B. Onchocerciasis
C. Trichinosis
D. Cysticercosis
76. **Haemorrhagic fever may be produced by all except**
A. Chikungunya
B. Yellow fever
C. Dengue
D. Colorado tick fever
77. **Which is false in tropical splenomegaly syndrome**
A. Very high level of serum IgG
B. Sinusoidal lymphocytosis on liver biopsy
C. High malarial antibody titre
D. Associated with massive splenomegaly
78. **Drug of choice in *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia is**
A. Pentamidine isethionate
B. Zidovudine
C. Cefoperazone
D. Aztreonam
79. **Which is not a recognised complication of infectious mononucleosis**
A. Guillain-Barre syndrome
B. Meningoencephalitis
C. Myoclonus
D. Transverse myelitis
80. **In hepatic amoebiasis**
A. Left lobe is commonly affected
B. Liver function tests (LFT) are of diagnostic value
C. Jaundice is uncommon
D. Serological tests are not helpful in diagnosis

81. Rectal biopsy is diagnostic in all of the following except
A. Amoebiasis
B. Strongyloidiasis
C. Amyloidosis
D. Schistosomiasis
82. Which is false in acute acquired toxoplasmosis
A. Absence of cerebral calcification
B. Severe than congenital form
C. Lymphadenopathy is the most common clinical manifestation
D. Ocular manifestation is very rare
83. Herpes labialis is classically seen in
A. Enteric fever
B. Lobar pneumonia
C. Kala-azar
D. Pulmonary tuberculosis
84. Koplik's spot is diagnostic of
A. Mumps
B. Enteric fever
C. Measles
D. Diphtheria
85. Which is not a cause of aseptic fever
A. SLE
B. Crush injury
C. AIDS
D. Pontine haemorrhage
86. Romana's sign is classically found in infection by
A. *Schistosoma mansoni*
B. *Trypanosoma cruzi*
C. *Pneumocystis carinii*
D. *Toxoplasma gondii*
87. Which of the following is not a feature of familial mediterranean fever
A. Autosomal dominant disorder
B. Abdominal pain occurs in majority
C. Amyloidosis is a recognised complication
D. Colchicine is the drug of choice for treatment
88. Leonine-like face is seen in all except
A. Amyloidosis
B. Carcinoid syndrome
C. Dermatomyositis
D. Lepromatous leprosy
89. Which is false in hydatid disease of liver
A. Caused by larval stage of *Echinococcus granulosus*
B. Diagnostic aspiration may produce anaphylaxis
C. Casoni's test is positive in all
D. Albendazole therapy is most efficacious

90. **Acute kala-azar is diagnosed by all of the following except**
A. Complement fixation test
B. Counterimmunoelectrophoresis
C. Bone marrow aspiration for LD bodies
D. Aldehyde test
91. **Cysticercosis is the larval stage of**
A. *Taenia solium*
B. *Hymenolepis nana*
C. *Taenia saginata*
D. *Ancylostoma duodenale*
92. **Which of the following does not produce hypothermia**
A. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome
B. Panhypopituitarism
C. Peripheral circulatory failure
D. Myxoedema coma
93. **False-positive serological tests for syphilis is not given by**
A. Leprosy
B. Glandular fever
C. Malaria
D. Tuberculosis
94. **Frei test is diagnostic of**
A. Histoplasmosis
B. Lymphogranuloma venereum
C. Cat-scratch disease
D. Scrub typhus
95. **Suramin is the drug of choice in**
A. Endemic typhus
B. Schistosomiasis
C. African trypanosomiasis
D. Q fever
96. **Myiasis is caused by**
A. Fungus
B. Virus
C. Larvae of flies
D. Rickettsia
97. **Tularaemia may produce all the following manifestations except**
A. Conjunctivitis
B. Mental confusions
C. Painful lymphadenopathy
D. Circulatory failure
98. **The 'Rumpel-Leede phenomenon' is typical of**
A. Rocky Mountain spotted fever
B. Endemic typhus
C. Rickettsial pox
D. Epidemic typhus

99. **Diphtheria may be associated with all except**
A. Toxic neuritis B. Myocarditis
C. Meningitis D. Bull-neck
100. **Rose spot, if present, is diagnostic of**
A. Granular fever B. Malta fever
C. Scarlet fever D. Enteric fever
101. **Severe cases of lassa fever may be associated with all except**
A. Respiratory failure B. Renal failure
C. Circulatory failure D. Hepatic failure
102. **Ducrey's skin test diagnoses**
A. Tularaemia B. Brucellosis
C. Chancroid D. Histoplasmosis
103. **Which secondary neoplasm is not related to AIDS**
A. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma B. Primary lymphoma of brain
C. Carcinoma of the cervix D. Kaposi's sarcoma
104. **In syphilis, primary chancre occurs in all the sites except**
A. Within the anal mucosa and anal intercourse B. Vagina
C. Within the urethra D. Cervix
105. **Herpes zoster most commonly affects**
A. Anterior horn cells B. Posterior root ganglia
C. Sympathetic ganglia D. White matter of brain
106. **Non-specific urethritis complicates as**
A. Impotence B. Ankylosing spondylitis
C. Reactive arthritis D. Carcinoma of the cervix
107. **Dapsone is used in the treatment of all except**
A. Dermatitis herpetiformis B. Toxoplasmosis
C. Leprosy D. Cryptosporidiasis
108. **All of the following are recognised causes of seizures in a patient of AIDS except**
A. Glioma B. AIDS-dementia complex
C. Cerebral toxoplasmosis D. Cryptococcal meningitis

109. Initial site for cryptococcal infection is
A. Bone
B. Lungs
C. Skin
D. Meninges
110. The recognised toxicity of zalcitabine is
A. Interstitial nephritis
B. Pancreatitis
C. Swelling of salivary glands
D. Cardiomyopathy
111. Which is not a cysticidal drug in amoebiasis
A. Tetracycline
B. Diloxanide furoate
C. Chloroquine
D. Paromomycin
112. HTLV-2 may be associated with
A. Hairy cell leukaemia
B. Tropical spastic paraplegia
C. Burkitt's lymphoma
D. Hodgkin's disease
113. Non-specific urethritis is associated with all except
A. *Chlamydia trachomatis*
B. *Trichomonas vaginalis*
C. Herpes simplex
D. *Ureaplasma urealyticum*
114. The drug of choice in gonorrhoea is
A. Procaine penicillin
B. Benzathine penicillin
C. Benzyl penicillin
D. Phenoxymethyl penicillin
115. Charcot's joint may be found in all except
A. Diabetes mellitus
B. Reiter's syndrome
C. Leprosy
D. Tabes dorsalis
116. Commonest malignancy found in an AIDS patient is
A. Leukaemia
B. Lymphoma
C. Kaposi's sarcoma
D. Mycosis fungoides
117. Skin lesions in secondary syphilis may take any of the following forms except
A. Vesicular
B. Maculopapular
C. Follicular
D. Psoriasiform
118. Which is not a neurological complication of measles
A. Encephalitis
B. Transverse myelitis
C. Peripheral neuropathy
D. Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis

119. Complications of gonorrhoea do not include
A. Endocarditis
B. Arthritis
C. Epididymo-orchitis
D. Urethro-enteric fistula
120. Which drug is not used in *Pneumocystis carinii* infection
A. Dapsone
B. Pentamidine
C. Corticosteroid
D. Co-trimoxazole
121. As a complication, lymphogranuloma venereum does not produce
A. Perirectal abscess
B. Rectal stricture
C. Speticaemia
D. Extensive scarring
122. Drug of choice in cysticercosis is
A. Suramin
B. Albendazole
C. Metrifonate
D. Niclosamide
123. The fourth-generation cephalosporin is
A. Cefepime
B. Ceftibuten
C. Cefuroxime axetil
D. Cefamandole
124. Terbinafine is an
A. Antiprotozoal agent
B. Antiviral agent
C. Antibacterial agent
D. Antifungal agent
125. Thalidomide may be used in all except
A. HIV-associated aphthous ulcers
B. Behcet's disease
C. Reactive arthritis
D. Pyoderma gangrenosum
126. In an immunocompromised patient, cytomegalovirus commonly produces
A. Encephalitis
B. Hepatitis
C. Myelitis
D. Retinitis
127. Drug-induced cataract may develop from all except
A. Ethambutol
B. Busulphan
C. Phenothiazines
D. Corticosteroids
128. In syphilis, the response to treatment is best monitored by
A. TPI
B. FTA-ABS
C. TPHA
D. VDRL

129. **AIDS-chorioretinitis is commonly due to infection by**
A. *Toxoplasma gondii* B. Cytomegalovirus
C. *Candida albicans* D. *Cryptococcus neoformans*
130. **Fluoroquinolones resistance in enteric fever is due to**
A. Plasmid-mediated B. Interference with antibiotic transport into the cells
C. Chromosomally-mediated D. Not definitely known
131. **Infectious mononucleosis-like syndrome may occur in**
A. HIV infection B. Typhus
C. Kawasaki's disease D. Scarlet fever
132. **'Rigor' is not characteristic of**
A. Acute pyelonephritis B. Acute cholangitis
C. Acute rheumatic carditis D. Acute thrombophlebitis
133. **Characteristics of brucellosis are all except**
A. Marked sweating B. Leucopenia
C. Spondylitis D. Mental depression
134. **Acquired toxoplasmosis features**
A. Anterior uveitis B. Neutrophilic leucocytosis
C. Cervical lymphadenopathy D. Exudative pharyngitis
135. **Infectious mononucleosis-like syndrome may result from all except**
A. Adenovirus type B B. Cytomegalovirus
C. Epstein-Barr virus D. *Toxoplasma gondii*
136. **Splenectomised patients are prone to be infected with all except**
A. *Haemophilus influenzae* B. *Babesia*
C. *Streptococcus pneumoniae* D. *Staphylococcus albus*
137. **Surface temperature 1-2° higher on paralysed side is known as**
A. Macewen's sign B. Victor Horsely's sign
C. Hamman's sign D. Homan's sign
138. **Malignant otitis externa is commonly caused by**
A. *Pseudomonas pyocyaneus* B. *Staphylococcus*
C. *Pneumococcus* D. *Haemophilus influenzae*

139. **Helminthiasis causing persistent fever is**
A. Trichinosis B. *Taenia solium* infestation
C. *Hymenolepis nana* infestation D. Trichuriasis
140. **Which of the anti-retroviral drugs is a protease-inhibitor**
A. Stavudin B. Nevirapine
C. Saquinavir D. Abacavir
141. **Borrelia infection does not produce**
A. Lyme disease B. Tropical ulcer
C. Yaws D. Relapsing fever
142. **Epstein-Barr virus produces**
A. Cervical carcinoma B. Tropical spastic paraparesis
C. Kaposi's sarcoma D. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
143. **Malignant otitis externa is due to**
A. *Klebsiella* B. *Haemophilus*
C. *Pseudomonas* D. *Staphylococcus*
144. **'Croup' happens to occur due to affection by**
A. Parainfluenza virus B. *Haemophilus influenzae*
C. *Streptococcus pneumoniae* D. Herpes simplex virus
145. **Commonest sexually transmitted disease (STD) is**
A. AIDS B. Non-gonococcal urethritis
C. Gonorrhoea D. Genital warts
146. **Haverhill fever is due to**
A. *Streptobacillus moniliformis* B. *Spirillum minus*
C. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* D. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
147. **Which is not HIV-related malignancy**
A. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma B. Sinus histiocytosis
C. Invasive cervical carcinoma D. Primary lymphoma of brain
148. **Which is false in *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia in AIDS**
A. Most common opportunistic infection B. Diffuse perihilar infiltrates in chest X-ray
C. Pleural effusions are common D. Aerosolized pentamidine therapy may produce pneumothorax

149. **Hutchison's triad in congenital syphilis does not include**
A. Interstitial keratitis
B. Rhagades
C. Peg-shaped upper central incisors
D. Nerve deafness
150. **All of the following produce viral haemorrhagic fever except**
A. Lassa fever virus
B. Norwalk virus
C. Ebola virus
D. Congo-Crimean haemorrhagic fever virus
151. ***Isospora belli* infection is treated by**
A. Co-trimoxazole
B. Amoxycillin
C. Chloramphenicol
D. Streptomycin
152. **Oedema of the face and periorbital tissue are found in**
A. Toxocariasis
B. Strongyloidosis
C. Trichuriasis
D. Trichinosis
153. **Which is not regarded as a biological weapon**
A. Chickenpox
B. Plague
C. Botulism
D. Tularaemia

10. FLUID, ELECTROLYTES, NUTRITION AND METABOLIC DISORDERS

- Which statement is false regarding SIADH**
 - Plasma osmolality is < 270 mOsm/kg
 - Complains of weakness, lethargy and weight gain
 - Urine is almost always hypertonic to plasma
 - Presence of pitting oedema
- Hyponatraemia is manifested by all except**
 - Muscular weakness
 - Paralytic ileus
 - Myoclonic jerks
 - Confusion
- All are established causes of SIADH except**
 - Meningitis
 - Hyperthyroidism
 - Oat-cell carcinoma of lung
 - Acute intermittent porphyria
- Kussmaul's respiration is characteristic of**
 - Metabolic alkalosis
 - Respiratory acidosis
 - Metabolic acidosis
 - Respiratory alkalosis
- Causes of hyponatraemia with normal extracellular fluid (ECF) are all except**
 - Nephrotic syndrome
 - Diabetic ketoacidosis
 - Hypothyroidism
 - Use of diuretics
- Volume depletion (combined Na^+ and water depletion) does not occur in**
 - Cirrhosis of liver
 - Peritonitis
 - Chronic renal failure
 - Adrenal insufficiency
- 'Skin turgor' is best examined**
 - Over the abdominal parietis
 - Over the dorsum of hand
 - Over the sternum
 - Over the cheeks

8. All of the following produce hyponatraemia except
A. Prolonged use of frusemide B. SIADH
C. Ulcerative colitis D. Diabetic ketoacidosis
9. Polyuria, polydipsia associated with nocturia is not a feature of
A. Hypokalaemia B. Hyperparathyroidism
C. CCF with diuretic therapy D. Hypermagnesaemia
10. All are causes of 'sick-cell syndrome' except
A. Congestive cardiac failure B. Pulmonary tuberculosis
C. Pericardial effusion D. Cirrhosis of liver
11. Maximally dilute urine in a hyponatraemic patient suggests
A. Psychogenic polydipsia B. Adrenal failure
C. Diabetic ketoacidosis D. SIADH
12. Which of the following is not associated with hypokalaemia
A. Frusemide B. Triamterene
C. Chlorthalidone D. Indapamide
13. All of the following produce hypernatraemia except
A. Adults on high protein-calorie nasogastric feeding B. Diabetes insipidus
C. Hypoaldosteronism D. Hyperosmolar non-ketotic diabetic coma
14. Hypokalaemia is not produced by
A. Villous adenoma of large bowel B. Primary aldosteronism
C. Ureterosigmoidostomy D. Metabolic acidosis
15. After rapid correction of hyponatraemia in a patient, quadraparesis develops as a result of
A. Guillain-Barre syndrome B. Central pontine myelinolysis
C. Periodic paralysis D. Acute transverse myelitis
16. Hypokalaemia is not associated with
A. U-wave in ECG B. Decreased ankle jerk
C. Oliguria D. Paralytic ileus

17. The normal serum potassium level is
A. 2.1–3.6 mEq/L B. 2.9–4.2 mEq/L
C. 3.5–5.0 mEq/L D. 4.7–6.6 mEq/L
18. Hypoprothrombinaemia features
A. Vitamin K deficiency B. Low platelet count
C. Allergic purpura D. Increased capillary fragility
19. Fanconi's syndrome is associated with all except
A. Hypophosphataemia B. Hypokalaemia
C. Hypouricaemia D. Hypocalciuria
20. Hypokalaemia enhances the cardiac toxicity of
A. Amiodarone B. Propranolol
C. Adenosine D. Digoxin
21. Night blindness may develop from all except
A. Retinitis pigmentosa B. Marasmus
C. Hypovitaminosis A D. Zinc deficiency
22. Metabolic alkalosis is associated with all the following except
A. Severe vomiting B. Hypokalaemia
C. Bartter's syndrome D. Methanol poisoning
23. All of the following may be associated with carotinaemia except
A. Anorexia nervosa B. Hypovitaminosis A
C. Castrated male D. Myxoedema
24. Which is not an aetiology of metabolic acidosis with normal anion gap
A. Hypoaldosteronism B. Diabetic ketoacidosis
C. Diarrhoea D. Renal tubular acidosis
25. Acute hyperkalaemia is treated by all except
A. IV 10% calcium gluconate B. Glucose-insulin infusion
C. IV frusemide D. Sodium polystyrene sulfonate retention enema
26. Normal anion gap is
A. 2–4 mmol/L B. 4–8 mmol/L
C. 8–16 mmol/L D. 16–24 mmol/L

27. Pseudohyperkalaemia results from all of the following except
A. Leucocytosis
B. Crush injury
C. In vitro haemolysis
D. Poor venepuncture technique
28. Metabolic acidosis is not featured by
A. Hypoventilation
B. Lassitude
C. Vascular collapse
D. Stupor
29. The ECG feature of hyperkalaemia does not include
A. QT prolongation
B. Tall T-wave
C. Wide QRS complex
D. Diminution of P-wave amplitude
30. Which of the following is not a feature of metabolic acidosis
A. Reduced serum HCO_3^- concentration
B. Reduced plasma H^+
C. Elevated serum urea
D. Reduced CO_2 -combining power
31. Respiratory alkalosis is not characterised by
A. Raised Paco_2
B. Reduced H^+ concentration
C. Reduced level of HCO_3^-
D. Raised serum lactate and pyruvate
32. All of the following are unmeasured anions (i.e., responsible for anion gap) except
A. Sulphate
B. Inorganic phosphates
C. Polyanionic plasma proteins
D. Chloride
33. Respiratory acidosis is associated with all except
A. Emphysema
B. Salicylate intoxication
C. Myasthenia gravis
D. Cardiac arrest
34. Which is not a feature of phenylketonuria
A. Mental retardation
B. Corneal opacity
C. Hypopigmentation
D. Mousy odour of urine
35. Which of the following is a feature of respiratory alkalosis
A. Asterixis
B. Papilloedema
C. Water-hammer pulse
D. Tetany
36. The clinical hallmark of homocystinuria is
A. Osteoporosis
B. Mental retardation
C. Dislocation of lens
D. Thrombotic vascular disease

37. Rothera's test is positive with all of the following ingredients except
A. β -hydroxybutyric acid
B. Acetone
C. Drug treatment with salicylates
D. Acetoacetic acid
38. 'Sweaty feet' odour is found in
A. Argininaemia
B. Glutaric aciduria
C. Hypervalinaemia
D. Isovaleric acidemia
39. Starvation is thought to be life-threatening when the body weight falls below
A. 40% of normal
B. 50% of normal
C. 60% of normal
D. 70% of normal
40. Which of the following is not elevated in serum in maple syrup urine disease
A. Valine
B. Isoleucine
C. Ornithine
D. Leucine
41. Lesch-Nyhan syndrome is characterised by all except
A. Intracerebral calcification
B. Self-mutilation
C. Choreaathetosis
D. Hyperuricaemia
42. Band keratopathy is found in all except
A. Copper deposition in Wilson's disease
B. Chloroquine crystals in treating DLE
C. Iron deposition in haemochromatosis
D. Cystine crystals in cystinosis
43. Acute gouty arthritis should be treated by
A. Allopurinol
B. Probenecid
C. Benzbromarone
D. Naproxen
44. Which has the highest percentage of involvement in haemochromatosis
A. Splenomegaly
B. Skin pigmentation
C. Diabetes mellitus
D. Cardiac involvement
45. Pellagra-like clinical syndrome is found in
A. Histidinuria
B. Hartnup disease
C. Cystinosis
D. Iminoglycinuria

46. **Hypochromic anaemia with megaloblastic changes in bone marrow is seen in**
A. Galactosaemia
B. Abetalipoproteinaemia
C. Gaucher's disease
D. Hereditary orotic aciduria
47. **In cystinuria, which of the amino acids is not excreted in urine**
A. Ornithine
B. Cysteine
C. Arginine
D. Cystine
48. **All of the following may lead to hyperuricaemia except**
A. Thiazide diuretics
B. High doses of aspirin
C. Nicotinic acid
D. Pyrazinamide
49. **Which is false alcaptonuria (ochronosis)**
A. X-ray of lumbar spine is virtually pathognomonic
B. Pigmentation of skin
C. Urine turns black upon alkalinization
D. Photophobia
50. **All are the indications of treating asymptomatic hyperuricaemia except**
A. Patient becomes symptomatic
B. Has a strong family H/O gout or nephrolithiasis
C. 24-hrs urinary uric acid excretion >1100 mg
D. Associated with hypertension and diabetes mellitus
51. **Increased urinary aminolevulinic acid and porphobilinogen are found in all except**
A. Infectious mononucleosis
B. Lead poisoning
C. Amyloidosis
D. Acute intermittent porphyria
52. **von Gierke's disease results from deficiency of**
A. Muscle phosphorylase
B. Glycogen synthetase
C. Glucose-6-phosphatase
D. Liver phosphorylase kinase
53. **Which is not a feature of acute intermittent porphyria**
A. Psychiatric disturbances
B. Pain abdomen
C. Peripheral neuropathy
D. Diarrhoea
54. **Hereditary fructose intolerance presents with all except**
A. Postprandial hypoglycaemia
B. Lactic acidosis
C. Renal stones
D. Dental caries

55. Which is considered to be a safe drug in porphyria
A. Chlorpromazine B. Barbiturates
C. Oral contraceptive pills D. Chlorpropamide
56. Galactosaemia does not feature
A. Cataract B. Seizures
C. Intellectual impairment D. Development of cirrhosis of liver
57. Type I glycogenosis (von Gierke's disease) is not associated with
A. Myoglobinuria B. Lipaemia retinalis
C. Macroglossia D. Hypoglycaemia
58. Point out the false one regarding familial lipoprotein lipase deficiency
A. Lipaemia retinalis B. Abdominal pain due to pancreatitis
C. Accelerated atherosclerosis D. Eruptive xanthoma
59. Probably the commonest form of glycogen storage disorder is
A. Type I glycogenosis B. Type III glycogenosis
C. Type V glycogenosis D. Type VI glycogenosis
60. Familial dysbetalipoproteinaemia (type 3 hyperlipoproteinaemia) is manifested by all except
A. Fluminant atherosclerosis B. Palmar xanthoma
C. Results from accumulation of remnant-like particles derived from VLDL
D. Manifested before age 20
61. Gaucher's disease is featured by all except
A. Most commonly encountered lysosomal storage disorder
B. Bone pain
C. High serum alkaline phosphatase
D. Hepatosplenomegaly
62. Weber-Christian disease does not include
A. Panniculitis B. Evidence of pancreatic disease
C. Erythema marginatum D. Vasculitis

63. Secondary hyperlipoproteinaemia is associated with all except
A. Acute alcoholism B. Diabetes mellitus
C. Use of oral contraceptives D. Addison's disease
64. Tay-Sachs gangliosidosis is characterised by all except
A. Vascular thrombosis B. Macroencephaly
C. Ocular cherry-red spots D. Hyperacusis
65. Tangier's disease is manifested by
A. Premature atherosclerosis B. Pigmentation of skin
C. Low serum cholesterol level D. Haemolysis
66. Hurler disease has all the following features except
A. Accumulation of heparan B. Absence of corneal clouding
 and dermatan sulphate
C. Gibbus D. Beaking of the lumbar
 vertebrae
67. Abetalipoproteinaemia is not characterised by
A. Ataxia B. Eruptive xanthoma
C. Acanthocytosis D. Retinitis pigmentosa
68. Fabry's disease does not include
A. Autosomal recessive B. Corneal dystrophy
 inheritance
C. Cataract D. Deficiency of α -galactosidase
69. Familial hypercholesterolaemia is characterised by all except
A. Obesity B. Xanthelasma
C. Tendon xanthoma D. Arcus corneae
70. Niemann-Pick disease is manifested by all except
A. Retinal cherry-red spots B. Elevated serum lipids level
C. Results from deficiency of D. May be a part of 'sea blue
 sphingomyelinase histiocyte syndrome'
71. Loose-jointedness occurs in all of the following except
A. Marfan's syndrome B. Ehlers-Danlos syndrome
C. Osteogenesis imperfecta D. Pseudoxanthoma elasticum

72. **Osteogenesis imperfecta is manifested by all except**
A. Blue sclera B. Malar flush
C. Recurrent fractures in long bones D. 'Wormian bones' in the skull bones
73. **Hypomagnesaemia is associated with all except**
A. Hypercalcaemia B. Use of loop diuretics
C. Acute pancreatitis D. Chronic renal failure
74. **The most frequent CVS finding in Noonan syndrome is**
A. Pulmonary stenosis B. Coarctation of aorta
C. Aortic stenosis D. Mitral valve prolapse
75. **Marfan's syndrome is not featured by**
A. Metacarpal index > 8.4 B. Dolicocephaly
C. Arachnodactyly D. Upper segment > lower segment of body
76. **The best natural source of iodine is**
A. Meat B. Milk
C. Vegetables D. Seafoods
77. **Angioid streaks in the retina are seen in all except**
A. Paget's disease B. Hypophosphataemia
C. Sickle cell anaemia D. Pseudoxanthoma elasticum
78. **Laurence-Moon-Biedl syndrome is associated with**
A. Arachnodactyly B. Mitral valve prolapse
C. Retinitis pigmentosa D. Slender body habitus
79. **All of the following statements are true regarding Ehlers-Danlos syndrome except**
A. Pes cavus B. Type IV is the most dangerous type
C. Hyperextensible skin D. Association with mitral valve prolapse
80. **Antimongoloid slant of the eyes is not seen in**
A. Noonan syndrome B. Cri-du-chat syndrome
C. Down's syndrome D. Treacher Collins syndrome

81. **Obesity is not associated with**
A. Hypogonadism B. Hypopituitarism
C. Hypocortisolism D. Hypothyroidism
82. **The most important diagnostic aid in rickets is**
A. Low serum phosphate level B. High serum alkaline phosphatase level
C. Low serum calcium level D. Normal serum urea and creatinine levels
83. **Vitamin D is maximally present in**
A. Fatty fish B. Butter
C. Milk D. Eggs
84. **'Keshan disease' is due to deficiency of**
A. Manganese B. Cobalt
C. Zinc D. Selenium
85. **Hyperphosphataemia is not associated with**
A. Acute haemolysis B. Diabetic ketoacidosis
C. Acute renal failure D. Rhabdomyolysis
86. **Menkes' kinky hair disease results from deficiency of**
A. Copper B. Iron
C. Fluoride D. Vanadium
87. **All are consequences of phosphate depletion except**
A. Cardiac arrhythmias B. Respiratory muscle weakness
C. Hypocalciuria D. Neuroencephalopathy
88. **Zinc deficiency may lead to all except**
A. Gonadal atrophy B. Dermatitis
C. Muscular weakness D. Diarrhoea
89. **Primary amyloidosis does not involve**
A. Heart B. Spleen
C. Kidney D. Brain
90. **Hypervitaminosis A does not manifest as**
A. Cracked lips B. Benign intracranial hypertension
C. Vomiting D. Pseudotumor cerebri

91. Amyloidosis may develop from all of the following except
 A. Multiple myeloma B. Emphysema
 C. Leprosy D. Rheumatoid arthritis
92. Sabre tibia is seen in
 A. Thalassaemia major B. Achondroplasia
 C. Congenital syphilis D. Down's syndrome
93. Pyridoxine (vit B₆) is used in all of the following except
 A. Pregnancy-induced vomiting B. Sideroblastic anaemia
 C. Along with INH therapy D. Thalassaemia major
94. Rickets is not manifested by
 A. Sweating in forehead B. Flabby muscles
 C. Pectus excavatum D. Distended abdomen
95. Hormone replacement therapy (HRT) in postmenopausal women has all the potential risks except
 A. Endometrial carcinoma B. Venous thromboembolism
 C. Ischaemic heart disease D. Breast carcinoma
96. Osteoporosis results from
 A. Hypoparathyroidism B. Late menopause
 C. Hypothyroidism D. Low body weight
97. BMI (body mass index) range for simple obesity is
 A. 18.5-24.9 B. 25.0-29.9
 C. 30.0-39.9 D. ≥ 40
98. Riboflavin deficiency does not give rise to
 A. Peripheral neuropathy B. Nasolabial seborrhoea
 C. Angular stomatitis D. Magenta-coloured tongue
99. Which is not beneficial in the treatment of osteoporosis
 A. Etidronate B. Sodium fluoride
 C. Corticosteroid D. Calcitriol
100. Cheilosis may result from deficiency of all except
 A. Iron B. Vitamin B₁₂
 C. Nicotinic acid D. Riboflavin

101. All are true regarding osteoporosis except
A. Bending of long bones B. Vertebral collapse
C. Exaggeration of thoracic kyphosis D. Shortened trunk
102. Richest source of vitamin B₁₂ is
A. Green leafy vegetables B. Meat and dairy products
C. Fruits D. Seafood
103. Normal serum value of calcium is
A. 7-9 mg/dL B. 8-9.5 mg/dL
C. 9-11 mg/dL D. 10.5-12.5 mg/dL
104. Protein-energy malnutrition is characterised by
A. Sexual precocity B. Reduced by weight for age
C. Pot-bellied abdomen with umbilical hernia D. Craniofacial
105. Which of the following is a single gene disorder
A. Systemic hypertension B. von Gierke's disease
C. Retinoblastoma D. Diabetes mellitus
106. Looser's zone in osteomalacia is seen in all of the following sites except
A. Axillary border of scapula B. Pubic rami
C. Medial cortex of upper femur D. Skull
107. Which of the following gives the surest test for diagnosis of gout
A. Serum uric acid > 13 mg/dL B. Classical punched-out lesion in X-ray
C. Negative birefringent monosodium urate crystals on sinovial fluid examination D. 24-hrs urinary uric acid excretion > 1300 mg
108. Which is not characteristic of marasmus
A. Marked wasting B. Irritable child
C. Absence of hepatosplenomegaly D. Oedema
109. Diminished renal excretion of uric acid is seen in all except
A. Severe exfoliative psoriasis B. Myxoedema
C. Lead poisoning D. Mongolism

110. Lactic acidosis results from all except
A. Carbon monoxide poisoning B. Chronic renal failure
C. Diabetes mellitus D. Biguanides-induced
111. Which is not used in the treatment of obesity
A. Sibutramine B. Amitriptyline
C. Orlistat D. Fenfluramine
112. Cupping, widening and fraying of metaphyseal long bones are observed in all except
A. Hypophosphatasia B. Rickets
C. Scurvy D. Metaphyseal dysostosis
113. Calcification of intervertebral disc is characteristic of
A. Chondrocalcinosis B. Hypoparathyroidism
C. Vitamin D toxicity D. Ochronosis
114. Phagocytic cells with accumulation of sphingomyelin are found in
A. Gaucher's disease B. Fabry disease
C. Neimann-Pick disease D. Hunter syndrome
115. Night blindness may be due to all of the following except
A. Cone dystrophy B. Xeroderma pigmentosum
C. Retinitis pigmentosa D. Zinc-deficiency states
116. Serum homocysteine level may be elevated in all except
A. Hypothyroidism B. Chronic renal failure
C. Psoriasis D. COPD
117. Serum homocysteine lowering therapy is given by supplementation with
A. Vitamin A and C B. Folate, vitamin B₆ and B₁₂
C. Riboflavin and nicotinic acid D. Biotin, vitamin C and B₆
118. Which is not an exogenous antioxidant
A. α -tocopherol B. Thiamine hydrochloride
C. β -carotene D. Ascorbic acid
119. Which is not having an autosomal dominant inheritance
A. Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency B. Huntington's chorea
C. Neurofibromatosis D. Adult polycystic kidney

120. **Hyperuricaemia is not associated with**
A. Phosphoribosyl pyrophosphate synthetase overactivity
B. Inhibition of xanthine oxidase
C. Hypoxanthine-guanine-phosphoribosyl transferase (HGPRT) deficiency
D. Glucose-6-phosphatase deficiency
121. **Hypoglycaemia may result from all except**
A. Pentamidine
B. Octreotide
C. Diazoxide
D. Quinine
122. **Plasma phosphate level is normal in**
A. Renal osteodystrophy
B. Acromegaly
C. Paget's disease
D. Rickets
123. **A high bicarbonate level is unusual in**
A. Chronic cor pulmonale
B. Chronic renal failure
C. Severe vomiting
D. Hypokalaemia
124. **Hyponatraemia is seen in**
A. Hyperlipidaemia
B. Bronchogenic carcinoma
C. Myxoedema coma
D. Cushing's syndrome
125. **Which of the following is not used to treat obesity**
A. Phentolamine
B. Recombinant human leptin
C. Sibutramine
D. Fenfluramine
126. **Pseudohyperkalaemia is noted in all except**
A. Marked leucocytosis
B. Use of tourniquet
C. Acidosis
D. Thrombocytosis
127. **Which is an incompatible combination**
A. Vomiting: metabolic alkalosis
B. Acute pulmonary oedema: Respiratory acidosis
C. Diarrhoea: metabolic acidosis
D. Salicylate overdose: respiratory alkalosis
128. **Metabolic acidosis with high anion gap is seen in all except**
A. Lactic acidosis
B. Acute renal failure
C. Ketoacidosis
D. Ammonium chloride poisoning

129. In a critically ill patient, the most common acid-base disturbance is
- Respiratory alkalosis
 - Metabolic acidosis
 - Respiratory acidosis
 - Metabolic alkalosis
130. Regarding pseudoxanthoma elasticum which is false
- Plucked chicken skin appearance
 - CVA is the commonest mode of death
 - Neck and axilla are commonly involved
 - Long term use of D-penicillamine may produce such skin lesion
131. Lardaceous spleen is pathognomonic of
- Chronic hepatitis
 - Brucellosis
 - Diffuse amyloidosis
 - Sarcoidosis
132. Pellagra may be manifested in all except
- Carcinoid syndrome
 - Hartnup disease
 - INH therapy
 - Porphyria
133. Vitamin C toxicity may result in
- High uric acid
 - Oxalate stones in kidney
 - Loss of libido
 - Sideroblastic anaemia
134. Prognathism may be seen in
- Noonan's syndrome
 - Nemaline myopathy
 - Turner's syndrome
 - Marfan's syndrome
135. GLUT-3 is most commonly seen in
- Hepatocytes
 - Pancreatic β -cells
 - Adipocytes
 - Brain
136. Which is not included in 'lysosomal storage disorders'
- Gaucher's disease
 - Fabry's disease
 - von Gierke's disease
 - Niemann-Pick disease
137. HDL can be significantly increased by
- Lovastatin
 - Nicotinic acid
 - Clofibrate
 - Gemfibrozil

138. Which is included within definitive criteria of metabolic syndrome X
- A. Microalbuminuria
 - B. ↑ C-reactive protein
 - C. ↑ Homocysteine
 - D. Type 2 diabetes mellitus
139. Guthrie's test is diagnostic of
- A. Homocystinuria
 - B. Phenylketonuria
 - C. Cystinosis
 - D. Hartnup disease
140. Increased serum alkaline phosphatase is not characteristic of
- A. Osteoporosis
 - B. Sarcoidosis
 - C. Pregnancy
 - D. Osteomalacia
141. Most characteristic feature of biotin deficiency is
- A. Anaemia
 - B. Diarrhoea
 - C. Perioral dermatitis
 - D. Vascularisation of cornea
142. Which is not seen in hereditary orotic aciduria
- A. Hypochromic megaloblastic anaemia
 - B. Hyperuricaemia
 - C. Growth retardation
 - D. Dietary supplement by uridine corrects anaemia
143. Regarding role of diet in treatment of hyperuricaemia, which of the following is false
- A. Dairy products reduce serum uric acid
 - B. Sea food elevates serum uric acid
 - C. Fructose in ice cream reduces serum uric acid
 - D. Ascorbic acid in a dosage of 8 g/day reduces serum uric acid
144. 'Plucked chicken skin' is characteristic of
- A. Pseudoxanthoma elasticum
 - B. Ehlers-Danlos syndrome
 - C. Osteogenesis imperfecta
 - D. Marfan's syndrome

11. DERMATOLOGY

1. **Most dangerous type of pemphigus is**
A. Pemphigus erythematosus B. Pemphigus foliaceus
C. Pemphigus vulgaris D. Pemphigus vegetans
2. **Grattage test is positive in**
A. Pemphigus B. Dermatitis herpetiformis
C. Psoriasis D. Exfoliative dermatitis
3. **Koebner's phenomenon is found in all except**
A. Pemphigus B. Viral wart
C. Lichen planus D. Psoriasis
4. **Tzanck test is negative in**
A. HIV B. Herpes zoster
C. Varicella D. Herpes simplex
5. **Which is not systemic antifungal agent**
A. Flucytosine B. Ketoconazole
C. Griseofulvin D. Clotrimazole
6. **Darier's sign is found in**
A. Atopic eczema B. Psoriasis
C. Pemphigus D. Urticaria pigmentosa
7. **Subepidermal vesicle is seen in**
A. Herpes zoster B. Pemphigus
C. Herpes simplex D. Bullous pemphigoid
8. **Incidence of vitiligo is increased in all except**
A. Pernicious anaemia B. Acromegaly
C. Addison's disease D. Hyperthyroidism
9. **Which is not an antifungal agent**
A. Miltefosine B. Flucytosine
C. Tolnaftate D. Econazole

Ans: 1-C 2-C 3-A 4-A 5-D 6-D 7-D 8-B 9-A

10. All of the following drugs cause hyperpigmentation except
A. Clofazimine, B. INH
C. 5-fluorouracil D. Allopurinol
11. Which histological term is most characteristic for pemphigus
A. Hyperkeratosis B. Acantholysis
C. Acanthosis D. Parakeratosis
12. Pretibial myxoedema is classically found in
A. Subclinical hypothyroidism B. Myxoedema
C. Graves' disease D. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
13. Acne may be produced by all of the following except
A. Corticosteroids B. Iodides
C. Tetracyclines D. Troxidone
14. All of the following lesions are found characteristically in front of legs except
A. Pretibial myxoedema B. Lupus vulgaris
C. Erythema nodosum D. Necrobiosis lipoidica diabetorum
15. Photodermatitis is not found in
A. Phenothiazines B. Tetracyclines
C. Sulphonamides D. Barbiturates
16. Cataract may develop in
A. Atopic dermatitis B. Exfoliative dermatitis
C. Panniculitis D. Erythema multiforme
17. Erythema nodosum may be found in therapy by all except
A. Penicillin B. Quinolones
C. Sulphonamides D. Oral contraceptives
18. Nikolsky's sign is characteristically positive in
A. Bullous pemphigoid B. Chickenpox
C. Pemphigus D. Pityriasis rosea
19. Stevens-Johnson syndrome is classically seen in all except
A. Carbamazepine B. Co-trimoxazole
C. Corticosteroids D. Thiadiazones

20. **Comedones are found in**
A. Seborrhoeic dermatitis
C. Ringworm
B. Acne vulgaris
D. Vitiligo
21. **Periungual telangiectasia are classically seen in**
A. SLE
C. Acanthosis nigricans
B. Hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia
D. Ataxia telangiectasia
22. **Setvens-Johnson syndrome may be seen in infection caused by**
A. *Pseudomonas pyocyaneus*
C. *Staphylococcus aureus*
B. *Streptococcus haemolyticus*
D. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
23. **A white frontal forelock is found in**
A. Tuberous sclerosis
C. Piebaldism
B. Addison's disease
D. Pityriasis alba
24. **Cafe-au-lait spots are characteristically seen in all except**
A. Albright's disease
C. Neurofibromatosis
B. Tuberous sclerosis
D. Friedreich's ataxia
25. **Generalised pruritus may be found in all except**
A. Hodgkin's disease
C. Haemolytic jaundice
B. Carcinoid syndrome
D. Chronic renal failure
26. **'Perifollicular purpura' is almost pathognomonic of**
A. Vasculitis
C. Senile purpura
B. Cushing's syndrome
D. Scurvy
27. **'Target' or 'iris' lesion in skin is characteristic of**
A. Erythema multiforme
C. Erythema marginatum
B. Pityriasis rosea
D. Eczema herpeticum
28. **Worloff rings are seen in**
A. Acne vulgaris
C. Ringworm
B. Psoriasis
D. Neurofibromatosis
29. **Palpable purpura may be found in all except**
A. Staphylococcaemia
C. Gonococcaemia
B. Secondary syphilis
D. Meningococcaemia

30. Hypomelanosis is found in therapy by all except
A. Bleomycin
B. Hydroquinone
C. Corticosteroid
D. Retinoic acid
31. Most pathognomonic lesion in scabies is
A. Vesicles
B. Burrow
C. Impetigo
D. Papules
32. Pitting nail is found in all except
A. Psoriasis
B. Alopecia areata
C. Eczema
D. Urticaria pigmentosa
33. Acrochordons are
A. Small angiokeratomas
B. Same as milia
C. Simple skin tags
D. Senile lentigo
34. Norwegian scabies is found in association with all except
A. Schizophrenia
B. Lepromatous leprosy
C. Secondary syphilis
D. Down's syndrome
35. 'Perleche' in the angle of the mouth is found in all except
A. Ill-fitted dentures
B. Candidiasis
C. Secondary syphilis
D. Leprosy
36. All the following lesions are classically 'itchy' except
A. Lichen planus
B. Dermatitis herpetiformis
C. Scabies
D. Lupus vulgaris
37. Pigmentation in Peutz-Jeghers syndrome is characteristically
A. Perioral
B. Periumbilical
C. In the knuckles of hands
D. In the malar prominences
38. Auspitz's sign is characteristic of
A. Pemphigus
B. Discoid lupus erythematosus
C. Psoriasis
D. Viral wart
39. Acanthosis nigricans may be associated with all except
A. Urticaria pigmentosa
B. Diabetes mellitus
C. Addison's disease
D. Carcinoma of the stomach

40. All are scabidical drugs except
A. Ivermectin B. Permethrin
C. Dithranol D. Crotamiton
41. A big macule is known as
A. Papule B. Plaque
C. Patch D. Nodule
42. Calcinosis is found in all of the following except
A. CREST syndrome B. Dermatomyositis
C. SLE D. Scleroderma
43. Which is not a scaly lesion in skin
A. Contact dermatitis B. Seborrhoeic dermatitis
C. Exfoliative dermatitis D. Ringworm
44. Lupus-like picture is characteristic of therapy by all except
A. Chloroquine B. Procainamide
C. INH D. Hydralazine
45. Histoid leprosy is a variety of
A. Lepromatous leprosy B. Borderline leprosy
C. Tuberculoid leprosy D. Indeterminate leprosy
46. Chloroquine is indicated in the management of
A. Lupus vulgaris B. Bullous pemphigoid
C. Discoid lupus erythematosus D. Psoriasis
47. Which is an allergic reaction of primary pulmonary tuberculosis
A. Erythema marginatum B. Erythema nodosum
C. Erythema induratum D. Erythema multiforme
48. The drug of choice in dermatitis herpetiformis is
A. Ivermectin B. Corticosteroids
C. Dithranol D. Dapsone
49. Erythema nodosum leprosum is classically treated by
A. Aspirin B. Thalidomide
C. Chloroquine D. Dapsone

50. Herald patch is characteristically seen in
A. Pityriasis alba B. Pityriasis versicolor
C. Pityriasis rosea D. Xeroderma pigmentosum
51. Cicatrical alopecia is seen in all except
A. Lichen planus B. Discoid lupus erythematosus
C. Morphea D. Alopecia areata
52. Nodular cystic acne is treated with
A. Tetracycline B. Iso-retinoin
C. Radiation D. Surgery
53. Flaky paint dermatosis is a feature of
A. Pellagra B. Marasmus
C. Scleroderma D. Kwashiorkor
54. Acrodermatitis enteropathica is due to deficiency of
A. Manganese B. Selenium
C. Chromium D. Zinc
55. Photochemotherapy is adopted in
A. Psoriasis B. Exfoliative dermatitis
C. Lichen planus D. Seborrhoeic dermatitis
56. Erythema nodosum leprosum occurs in
A. Borderline tuberculoid leprosy B. Tuberculoid leprosy
C. Neuritic leprosy D. Lepromatous leprosy
57. Hyperpigmentation is not characteristic of
A. Addison's disease B. Myxoedema
C. Graves' disease D. Cushing syndrome
58. All of the following are features of lepromatous leprosy except
A. Collapse of bridge of the nose B. Gynecomastia
C. Pleurisy D. Madarosis
59. Tinea versicolor is caused by
A. Microsporium B. Malassezia furfur
C. Epidermophyton D. Trichophyton

60. Erythema nodosum does not occur in
A. Primary tuberculosis
B. Ulcerative colitis
C. Giant cell arteritis
D. Sarcoidosis
61. 'Red lunula' in nails is characteristic of
A. Ringworm
B. Discoid lupus erythematosus
C. Congestive cardiac failure
D. Chronic renal failure
62. Commonest site of involvement in atopic dermatitis is
A. Flexural areas
B. Extensor surfaces
C. Exposed part
D. Areas of pressure and friction
63. Discoid lupus erythematosus is not featured by
A. Scaling with atrophy
B. Acanthosis
C. Telangiectasia
D. Keratotic plugging
64. Most potent drug for *Mycobacterium leprae* is
A. Clofazimine
B. Dapsone
C. Rifampicin
D. Ofloxacin
65. Splinter haemorrhage in nails is caused by all except
A. Polycythaemia vera
B. Subacute bacterial endocarditis
C. Systemic vasculitis
D. Trichinosis
66. Mucous membrane lesions are seen in
A. Pemphigoid
B. Dermatitis herpetiformis
C. Impetigo
D. Pemphigus
67. Palmar erythema is found in all except
A. Pregnancy
B. Hepatocellular failure
C. In some normal persons
D. Hypothyroidism
68. Characteristic nail change of lichen planus is
A. Pitting
B. Onycholysis
C. Pterygium
D. Subungual hyperkeratosis
69. Erythema marginatum is a feature of
A. Sulphonamide therapy
B. Acute rheumatic fever
C. Primary tuberculosis
D. Leprosy

70. Virchow's cells are seen in
A. Leprosy
C. Herpes zoster infection
B. Toxic epidermal necrolysis
D. Henoch-Schonlein purpura
71. Erythrasma is caused by
A. *Staphylococcus aureus*
C. *Propionibacterium acne*
B. *Corynebacterium minutissimum*
D. Vaccinia virus
72. Leuconychia is a manifestation of
A. Iron deficiency anaemia
C. Psoriasis
B. Bronchogenic carcinoma
D. Hypoalbuminaemia
73. Dermographism is characteristic of
A. Ectodermal dysplasia
C. Urticaria pigmentosa
B. Xeroderma pigmentosum
D. Dermatitis herpetiformis
74. Molluscum contagiosum is caused by
A. Poxvirus
C. Papovavirus
B. Paramyxovirus
D. Herpes virus
75. Rosacea is characterised by all except
A. Usually affects middle-aged females
C. May be associated with exposure to cold or strong sunshine
B. Corticosteroid therapy may precipitate the condition
D. Often exaggerated by consumption of tea
76. Erythroderma (exfoliative dermatitis) is featured by all except
A. Pemphigus
C. Pityriasis rubra pilaris
B. Eczema
D. Psoriasis
77. All are features of ringworm except
A. Central clearing
C. Active border
B. Non-itchy
D. Circinate lesion
78. Which is true regarding lupus vulgaris
A. Immune status of the host is at fault
C. Non-scaly in nature
B. Apple-jelly nodules
D. Circular in shape

79. **Dermatophytosis does not manifest as**
A. Tinea versicolor B. Tinea cruris
C. Tinea unguium D. Tinea capitis
80. **Kerion is associated with**
A. Psoriasis B. Lichen planus
C. Discoid lupus erythematosus D. Tinea capitis
81. **Dermatitis herpetiformis is**
A. Intensely pruritic B. Common in flexor surfaces
C. Associated with ulcerative colitis D. Treated by corticosteroid
82. **Shagreen patches are classically seen in**
A. Dermatomyositis B. Scleroderma
C. Tuberous sclerosis D. Discoid lupus erythematosus
83. **Fixed drug eruption may be due to all except**
A. Ascorbic acid B. Phenolphthalein
C. Barbiturates D. Salicylates
84. **Pityriasis alba is featured by all except**
A. Worse in summers B. Finely scaly
C. Perhaps infective D. Remits spontaneously
85. **Wickham's striae are characteristic of**
A. Psoriasis B. Pemphigus
C. Dermatitis herpetiformis D. Lichen planus
86. **All are true regarding xeroderma pigmentosum except**
A. Pre-malignant B. Photophobia
C. Autosomal dominant inheritance D. Freckles
87. **Pellagra-like dermatitis may be seen in all except**
A. Hartnup disease B. Functional carcinoid syndrome
C. Protein-calorie malnutrition D. INH therapy
88. **Shamberg's disease is featured by all except**
A. Multiple, brown macules B. Most frequently seen in lower legs
C. Unilateral D. Due to capillaritis of unknown aetiology

89. **Discoid lupus erythematosus** most commonly affects
A. Bucal mucosa B. Axilla
C. Face D. Lips
90. **All are true regarding pemphigoid except**
A. May be associated with lymphoma B. Large, tense bullae
C. Little toxaemia D. Heals with scarring
91. **Which is not an antifungal agent**
A. Terbinafine B. Itraconazole
C. Calcipotriol D. Griseofulvin
92. **Malignant melanoma** usually arises from
A. Dermal naevus B. Hairy mole
C. Epidermal naevus D. Junctional naevus
93. **Which is false regarding mycosis fungoides**
A. Non-infiltrative B. Cutaneous T-cell lymphoma
C. Associated with Pautrier's micro-abscesses in epidermis D. Seen in middle-aged or elderly
94. **Commonest skin infection in children is**
A. Molluscum contagiosa B. Impetigo contagiosa
C. Viral warts D. Scabies
95. **Phenoderma is due to deficiency of**
A. Vitamin E B. Essential fatty acid
C. Zinc D. Vitamin B₁₂
96. **Rosacea is not associated with**
A. High sebum secretion B. Rhinophyma
C. Easy flush D. Affection of face
97. **Depressed bridge of the nose is found in all except**
A. Ectodermal dysplasia B. Cretinism
C. Tuberculoid leprosy D. Wegener's granulomatosis
98. **Gotttron's papules are pathognomonic of**
A. Scleroderma B. Discoid lupus erythematosus
C. Histiocytosis X disease D. Dermatomyositis

99. **Heliotrope rash is seen in**
A. Progressive systemic sclerosis
B. Systemic lupus erythematosus
C. Reiter's syndrome
D. Dermatomyositis
100. **Time taken for a finger nail to form completely**
A. 3 months
B. 4 months
C. 5 months
D. 6 months
101. **'Id reaction' is seen in infection with**
A. Tuberculosis
B. Dermatophytes
C. Syphilis
D. Streptococcus
102. **Sycosis barbae is a disease of**
A. Bacterial origin
B. Allergic origin
C. Viral origin
D. Fungal origin
103. **Hidradenitis suppurativa most commonly affects**
A. Scalp
B. Axilla
C. Periumbilical area
D. Dorsum of foot
104. **Which of the following is true about pityriasis alba**
A. Common in elderly people
B. A variant of vitiligo
C. Most common over the anterior part of legs
D. Heals spontaneously
105. **Acantholysis is characteristic of**
A. Dermatitis herpetiformis
B. Pemphigus vulgaris
C. Psoriasis
D. Pemphigoid
106. **The cardinal feature of atopic eczema is**
A. Oozing
B. Pigmentation
C. Itching
D. Rash with papules
107. **Which of the following may be tried in chronic urticaria**
A. Anti-leukotrienes
B. COX-2 inhibitors
C. Granulocyte colony stimulating factors
D. Anti-prostaglandins
108. **'Pinch purpura' is seen in**
A. Epiloia
B. Amyloidosis
C. von Recklinghausen's disease
D. Sideroblastic anaemia

109. Diagnostic test of choice in contact dermatitis is
A. Intradermal test
B. Tzanck test
C. Skin biopsy
D. Patch test
110. Which of the oral ulcers is painless
A. Behcet's syndrome
B. Aphthous ulcer
C. Reiter's syndrome
D. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
111. Bullous lesion is not characteristic of
A. Dermatitis herpetiformis
B. Pemphigus
C. Erythema multiforme
D. Atopic eczema
112. 'Apple-jelly nodule' is characteristic of
A. Lupus vulgaris
B. Systemic lupus erythematosus
C. Lichen planus
D. Lepromatous leprosy
113. 'Diascopy' is important for diagnosis of all except
A. Purpura
B. Apple-jelly nodule
C. Pemphigus
D. Telangiectasia
114. Bullous eruptions are characteristic of all except
A. Erythema multiforme
B. Chronic chloroquine therapy
C. Barbiturate poisoning
D. Pemphigoid
115. Mucous membrane involvement does not help in the diagnosis of
A. Eczema
B. Lichen planus
C. Erythema multiforme
D. Pemphigus
116. Which of the following has a recognised association with gastrointestinal disorder
A. Pemphigoid
B. Cafe-au-lait spots
C. Pyoderma gangrenosum
D. Acne rosacea
117. Exposure to sunlight may aggravate
A. Psoriasis
B. Acute intermittent porphyria
C. Systemic lupus erythematosus
D. Carotenaemia

118. Which of the following is not considered a recognised association
- A. Erythema marginatum and acute rheumatic fever
 - B. Livedo reticularis and antiphospholipid syndrome
 - C. Acrodermatitis enteropathica and zinc deficiency
 - D. Pseudoxanthoma elasticum and carcinoma of the colon
119. Ocular signs/symptoms are characteristic of
- A. Acne vulgaris
 - B. Rosacea
 - C. Psoriasis
 - D. Lichen planus
120. Which of the following is not a recognised association
- A. Migratory thrombophlebitis and carcinoma of the pancreas
 - B. Sarcoidosis and lupus pernio
 - C. Coeliac disease and erythema nodosum
 - D. AIDS and Kaposi's sarcoma
121. Lichenoid eruptions are not characteristic of
- A. Gold salts
 - B. Quinidine
 - C. Phenothiazines
 - D. Chlorpropamide
122. Angioedema may develop as an adverse reaction in therapy with
- A. Barbiturates
 - B. Griseofulvin
 - C. Lithium
 - D. Captopril
123. A positive family history may be obtained in all except
- A. Dermatitis herpetiformis
 - B. Angioedema
 - C. Systemic lupus erythematosus
 - D. Psoriasis
124. Erythema chronicum migrans is characteristically seen in
- A. Lyme's disease
 - B. Glucagonoma
 - C. Sarcoidosis
 - D. Acute rheumatic fever
125. Dennie's line (extra fold of skin beneath lower eyelid) is seen in
- A. Myxoedema
 - B. Atopic dermatitis
 - C. Amyloidosis
 - D. Carcinoid syndrome

126. Precipitating factors for psoriasis are all except
A. Lithium B. Chloroquine
C. Chlorpromazine D. β -blockers
127. Erythema multiforme may result from infection by
A. *Pseudomonas pyocyanus* B. Herpes simplex
C. *Histoplasma capsulatum* D. Vaccinia virus
128. Lichenoid eruptions may be seen in all except
A. Captopril B. Chronic graft versus host disease
C. Gold salt D. Phenytoin
129. Which results in scarring alopecia
A. Telogen effluvium B. Alopecia areata
C. Traumatic alopecia D. Lichen planus
130. Sign of Leser-Trelat does not include
A. Endocrinopathy B. Acanthosis nigricans
C. Seborrheic keratosis D. Acrochordons (skin tags)
131. Waardenburg's syndrome does not include
A. Peibaldism B. Sensorineural hearing loss
C. Heterochromic irises D. Hypertelorism
132. Which is not true regarding Wood's lamp (360 nm uv) examination of skin lesion
A. *Pseudomonas* wounds: pale blue B. Post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation: more black
C. Tuberous sclerosis: ash-leaf white spots D. Erythrasma: coral red
133. Cicatricial alopecia is not due to
A. Folliculitis decalvans B. Discoid lupus erythematosus
C. Tinea capitis D. Morphea
134. Incontinentia pigmenti does not have
A. X-linked recessive inheritance B. Mental retardation
C. Seizures D. Eosinophilia

135. Lofgren's syndrome in sarcoidosis refers to all except
A. Erythema nodosum
B. Hilar adenopathy
C. Acute polyarthritis
D. Malar rash
136. Violaceous papules may be seen in all except
A. Lupus pernio
B. Cutaneous lupus
C. Lichen planus
D. Primary amyloidosis
137. Commonest site of erythema induration is
A. Shin
B. Face
C. Calf
D. Trunk
138. Nail-patella syndrome may be complicated by
A. Ankylosing spondylitis
B. Cataract
C. Nephrotic syndrome
D. Interstitial lung disease
139. Which one is false regarding bullous pemphigoid
A. No association with internal malignancy
B. Tense bulla
C. Seen above 60 years of age
D. Females affected more than males
140. Atopic dermatitis does not have
A. Bullous lesion
B. Dennie's line (extra fold of skin beneath lower eyelid)
C. Increased palmar skin markings
D. Hertoghe's sign (thinning of lateral half of eyebrows)
141. Facial butterfly-rash in SLE is due to
A. Increased melanocytic activity
B. Autoimmune reaction
C. Apoptosis of keratinized skin layer
D. Idiopathic
142. All of the following may cause photodermatoses except
A. Nalidixic acid
B. Etanercept
C. Dacarbazine
D. Phenothiazines

143. Which is not true in Sweet's syndrome
- A. Common in young male subjects
 - B. Presents with acute onset of pyrexia and eruption of tender plum-coloured nodule
 - C. Episcleritis and oral ulceration are not uncommon
 - D. Dramatic response to systemic corticosteroids
144. Typical 'bathing-suit' distribution of skin eruption is characteristic of
- A. Psoriasis vulgaris
 - B. Pityriasis lichenoides chronica
 - C. Parapsoriasis
 - D. Pityriasis rosea
145. Which is not true regarding the facts mentioned below
- A. Average hairs in scalp is more than 100 000
 - B. Scalp hair grows 0.3-4 mm/day
 - C. 90-95% of hairs are in anagen phase
 - D. Up to 10 telogen hairs may be lost per day
146. Which of the following is not a genetic disorder of skin
- A. Dermatitis herpetiformis
 - B. Ectodermal dysplasia
 - C. Tuberous sclerosis
 - D. Pachydermoperiostosis

12. RHEUMATOLOGY

1. Which does not produce erythematous butterfly-like lesion in face
A. Lupus vulgaris
B. Melasma
C. SLE
D. Scleroderma
2. Which is a recognised pulmonary complication of SLE
A. Shrinking lung syndrome
B. Caplan's syndrome
C. Hilar chest syndrome
D. Pneumoconiosis
3. Which of the following is not associated with active SLE
A. High serum level of ANA
B. Low serum level of complement
C. High serum level of C-reactive protein
D. High serum level of anti-dsDNA
4. Which is the specific antibody for SLE
A. Anti-Ro/La
B. Anti-RNP
C. Anti-ss DNA
D. Anti-Sm
5. All are characteristic features of SLE except
A. Photosensitivity
B. Telangiectasia
C. Raynaud's phenomenon
D. Heals with scarring
6. Which is not a recognised complication of SLE
A. Diffuse glomerulonephritis
B. Membranous nephropathy
C. Intestinal nephritis
D. Minimal lesion nephropathy
7. Exacerbations of SLE is produced by
A. Rifampicin
B. Oral contraceptives
C. Carbamazepine
D. Reserpine
8. Rheumatoid factor in SLE is positive in
A. 20% cases
B. 35% cases
C. 50% cases
D. 70% cases

Ans: 1-D 2-A 3-C 4-D 5-C 6-D 7-B 8-A

9. Which of the following is not a skin lesion of SLE
A. Panniculitis B. Periungual erythema
C. Erythema nodosum D. Bullous lesion
10. ANF in SLE is positive in approximately
A. 60% cases B. 70% cases
C. 80% cases D. 95% cases
11. Lupus nephritis is treated by all except
A. Interferon B. Glucocorticoids
C. Azathioprine D. Cyclophosphamide
12. Progressive systemic sclerosis (PSS) may develop into all except
A. Pulmonary hypertension B. Alveolar cell neoplasm
C. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy D. Heart block
13. Mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD) is a combination of SLE, scleroderma, rheumatoid arthritis and
A. Sjogren's syndrome B. Polymyositis
C. Myasthenia gravis D. Osteoarthritis
14. Raynaud's phenomenon is not a feature of
A. Hyperviscosity syndrome B. Ergot ingestion
C. Coarctation of aorta D. Dermatomyositis
15. Mask-like face is seen in all except
A. Depression B. Scleroderma
C. Parkinsonism D. Myotonic dystrophy
16. Pseudoscleroderma is caused by all except
A. Amyloidosis B. Cutis laxa
C. Scleredema D. Acromegaly
17. Raynaud's phenomenon may be treated by
A. Methysergide B. Propranolol
C. Naftidrofuryl D. Dimethyl sulfoxide
18. Hands of scleroderma classically may reveal all except
A. Pseudoclubbing B. Digital infarcts
C. Livedo reticularis D. Sclerodactyly

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B. Digital infarcts
C. Livedo reticularis
D. Sclerodactyly

19. All of the following produce mutilated fingers/toes except
 - A. Amyloidosis
 - B. Leprosy
 - C. Frost bite
 - D. Vasculitis
20. CREST syndrome is aggregation of calcinosis, Raynaud's phenomenon, sclerodactyly, telangiectasia and
 - A. Oedema
 - B. Endomyocardial fibrosis
 - C. Oesophageal hypomotility
 - D. Exophthalmos
21. HBsAg is present in vasculitis associated with
 - A. Henoch-Schonlein purpura
 - B. Temporal arteritis
 - C. Churg-Strauss syndrome
 - D. Polyarteritis nodosa
22. Colchicine may be used in all except
 - A. Scleroderma
 - B. Chronic gout
 - C. Myelofibrosis
 - D. Primary biliary cirrhosis
23. Polymyalgia rheumatica is not associated with
 - A. Early morning stiffness
 - B. Pain in the muscles of neck, shoulder and hip
 - C. Elevated muscle enzymes
 - D. Very high ESR
24. In Churg-Strauss syndrome, the principal organ involved is
 - A. Lung
 - B. Kidney
 - C. Central nervous system
 - D. Liver
25. Anti-Jo-1 antibody is diagnostic of
 - A. Sjogren's syndrome
 - B. Progressive systemic sclerosis
 - C. Dermatomyositis with lung disease
 - D. Lupus nephritis
26. Kawasaki disease is associated with
 - A. Coronary artery aneurysm
 - B. Renal failure
 - C. Pleural effusion
 - D. Hemiplegia
27. c-ANCA (antinuclear cytoplasmic antibody) is diagnostic of
 - A. Microscopic polyarteritis
 - B. Wegener's granulomatosis
 - C. Crescentic glomerulonephritis
 - D. Polyarteritis nodosa

28. **Temporal arteritis is featured by all except**
A. Intense headache B. May develop permanent blindness
C. Jaw claudication D. Bell's palsy
29. **Anti-RNP antibody is diagnostic of**
A. MCTD (Sharp's syndrome) B. Polymyositis
C. Drug-induced SLE D. Antiphospholipid antibody syndrome
30. **Which organ involvement is not included within the classic triad of Wegener's granulomatosis**
A. Lower respiratory tract B. Cardiovascular system
C. Kidney D. Upper respiratory tract
31. **Subcutaneous nodules are seen in all except**
A. Cysticercosis B. Leprosy
C. Dermatomyositis D. Rheumatic fever
32. **Sero-negative arthropathy is not associated with**
A. Iritis B. Sacroillitis
C. Mononeuritis multiplex D. Enthesopathy
33. **Which of the following is not associated with carpal tunnel syndrome**
A. Acromegaly B. Primary amyloidosis
C. Pregnancy D. Thyrotoxicosis
34. **Hyperostosis may be a complication of systemic therapy with**
A. Retinoids B. Sodium fluoride
C. Calcipotriol D. Alendronate
35. **Rose-Waaler test is positive in rheumatoid arthritis in**
A. 30% cases B. 45% cases
C. 70% cases D. 90% cases
36. **Fibromyalgia is characterised by all except**
A. Female preponderance B. High CPK
C. Focal point tenderness D. Improvement by tricyclic antidepressant

37. Viscosity of synovial fluid in osteoarthritis is
A. Very low
B. High
C. Low
D. Remains as normal
38. Calcinosis is featured by all except
A. Rheumatoid arthritis
B. Childhood dermatomyositis
C. CREST syndrome
D. Scleroderma
39. Forrester's disease is associated with
A. Malar rash
B. Pulmonary nodules
C. Hyperostosis
D. Vasculitis
40. Rheumatoid nodules are characterised by all except
A. Big
B. Tender
C. Fixed to skin
D. Ulcerate
41. Classically which of the following does not produce polyarthralgia
A. Depression
B. Haemophilia
C. Myxoedema
D. Fibromyalgia
42. Still's disease does not give rise to
A. Positive Rose-Waaler test
B. Splenomegaly
C. Lymphadenopathy
D. Maculopathy rash
43. Bouchard's node in osteoarthritis are seen in
A. Carpo-metacarpal joint
B. Metacarpo-phalangeal joint
C. Proximal interphalangeal joint
D. Distal interphalangeal joint
44. Pseudogout (chondrocalcinosis) is associated with deposition of crystals of
A. Calcium oxalate
B. Monosodium urate
C. Calcium phosphate
D. Calcium pyrophosphate dihydrate
45. All of the following indicate poor prognosis in rheumatoid arthritis except
A. High titre of rheumatoid factor
B. Extra-articular manifestations
C. Acute onset of disease
D. Early development of nodules

46. Ocular manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis usually do not include
A. Anterior uveitis
B. Episcleritis
C. Keratoconjunctivitis sicca
D. Scleromalacia
47. Drug of choice for relieving pain in osteoarthritis is
A. Corticosteroids
B. Ibuprofen
C. Paracetamol
D. Diclofenac
48. Which is not a disease-modifying antirheumatic drug (DMARD)
A. Hydroxychloroquine sulphate
B. Leflunomide
C. Sulphasalazine
D. Naproxen
49. Pseudogout may result from all except
A. Gout
B. Haemochromatosis
C. Ochronosis
D. Heparphosphatasia
50. Felty's syndrome is not associated with
A. Age of onset 20-25 yrs
B. Vasculitis
C. Lymphadenopathy
D. Thrombocytopenia
51. Polarised light microscopy of synovial fluid in gout shows
A. Negatively birefringent monosodium urate crystals
B. Positively birefringent calcium urate crystals
C. Positively birefringent monosodium urate crystals
D. Negatively birefringent calcium urate crystals
52. All are extra-articular manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis except
A. Fibrosing alveolitis
B. Pericarditis
C. Mononeuritis multiplex
D. Ulcerative colitis
53. Reiter's syndrome is not featured by
A. Circinate balanitis
B. Subungual hyperkeratosis
C. Pyoderma gangrenosum
D. Keratoderma blennorrhagica
54. Angioneurotic oedema may be treated by
A. Diuretics
B. Danazol
C. Mineralocorticoids
D. Topical corticosteroid

54-B

46-A 47-C 48-D 49-D 50-A 51-A 52-D 53-C

55. Autoantibody not found in Sjogren's syndrome is
 A. Anti-La B. Salivary duct
 C. Gastric parietal cell D. Alveolar cells
56. Which bacteria is not associated with reactive arthritis
 A. *Chlamydia* B. *Shigella*
 C. *Staphylococcus* D. *Campylobacter*
57. Drug-induced SLE is not commonly associated with
 A. Polyarthritis B. Pulmonary infiltrates
 C. Renal involvement D. Polyserositis
58. Positive 'Dagger sign' in X-ray of spine is a feature of
 A. Psoriatic arthropathy B. Ankylosing spondylitis
 C. Reactive arthritis D. Rheumatoid arthritis
59. 'Pathergy' is characteristic of
 A. Reiter's syndrome B. Lyme arthritis
 C. Behcet's syndrome D. Leucocytoclastic vasculitis
60. Aseptic necrosis of bone is not a feature of
 A. Rheumatoid arthritis B. Decompression sickness
 C. Corticosteroid therapy D. Sickle-cell disease
61. Eosinophilic fasciitis does not give rise to
 A. Dysphagia B. Eosinophilia
 C. Carpal tunnel syndrome D. Hyperglobulinaemia
62. Which is not an extra-articular manifestation of ankylosing spondylitis
 A. Acute pulmonary fibrosis B. Aortic incompetence
 C. Amyloidosis D. Raynaud's phenomenon
63. Hereditary angioneurotic oedema is due to
 A. C1 esterase inhibitor deficiency B. Hypocomplementaemia C₂
 C. Deficiency of leukotrienes D. Excess of prostaglandin D₂
64. The most effective prophylaxis adopted in gout by
 A. Allopurinol B. Benzbromarone
 C. Probenecid D. Colchicine

65. Lyme arthritis is
A. Tick-borne spirochaetal infection
B. Autoimmune disease
C. Viral infection
D. Bacterial infection
66. Osteosclerosis of the spine may be seen in all except
A. Osteopetrosis
B. Fluorosis
C. Hodgkin's disease
D. Osteomalacia
67. Terminal interphalangeal joint is classically involved in
A. Rheumatoid arthritis
B. Reactive arthritis
C. Behcet's syndrome
D. Psoriatic arthropathy
68. Clutton's joint is characteristic of
A. Congenital syphilis
B. Diabetes mellitus
C. Tabes dorsalis
D. Chondrocalcinosis
69. Behcet's syndrome is not associated with
A. Meningoencephalitis
B. Genital ulceration
C. Thrombophlebitis
D. Urethritis
70. Heberden's node is seen in
A. Osteoarthritis
B. Progressive systemic sclerosis
C. Dermatomyositis
D. Gout
71. Hypertrophic osteoarthropathy is very rarely seen in
A. Mesothelioma of pleura
B. Bronchogenic carcinoma
C. Metastatic tumour of lung
D. Pachydermoperiostitis
72. Scleroderma-like lesion may be produced by all except
A. Vinyl chloride
B. Bleomycin
C. Hydralazine
D. Pentazodine
73. All are true regarding causes of Dupuytren's contracture except
A. Alcoholic cirrhosis
B. Working with vibrating tools
C. Progressive systemic sclerosis
D. Phenytoin therapy in epileptics
74. Syndesmophytes are seen in all except
A. Reiter's syndrome
B. Osteopetrosis
C. Ankylosing spondylitis
D. Psoriatic arthritis

75. Multiple myeloma is associated with all of the following except
A. Bone pain
B. Hypercalcaemia
C. High alkaline phosphatase
D. Bone marrow failure
76. HLA-B27 tissue typing is not associated with
A. Psoriatic arthropathy
B. Ankylosing spondylitis
C. Reiter's syndrome
D. Behcet's syndrome
77. Paget's disease is not manifested by
A. Coldness of the extremities
B. Angioid streaks in retina
C. Spontaneous fracture
D. High-output cardiac failure
78. Polyarthritis is the affection of more than
A. 1 joint
B. 2 joints
C. 3 joints
D. 4 joints
79. Which is not a side effect of penicillamine
A. Nephrotic syndrome
B. Myasthenia gravis
C. Pemphigus
D. Wilson's disease
80. Myopathy may develop from all except
A. Statins
B. Corticosteroid
C. Amphotericin B
D. Glutethimide
81. Commonest organism involved in osteomyelitis is
A. *Salmonella*
B. Group A β -haemolytic streptococci
C. *Staphylococcus aureus*
D. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
82. Which organ involvement does not occur in progressive systemic sclerosis
A. Central nervous system
B. Renal
C. Cardiac
D. Pulmonary
83. Highest incidence of rheumatoid factor is found in
A. SLE
B. Sjogren's syndrome
C. Rheumatoid arthritis
D. Progressive systemic sclerosis
84. Anti-topoisomerase-1 virtually diagnoses
A. Wegener's granulomatosis
B. Sjogren's syndrome
C. Progressive systemic sclerosis
D. Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis

85. **TNF-antagonist used in treatment of rheumatoid arthritis is**
A. Leflunomide
B. Azathioprine
C. Etanercept
D. Sulfasalazine
86. **Oesophagus is most commonly involved by**
A. Progressive systemic sclerosis
B. Polymyositis
C. Polyarteritis nodosa
D. Behcet's syndrome
87. **Sjogren's syndrome may be associated with all except**
A. Primary biliary cirrhosis
B. SLE
C. Myasthenia gravis
D. Bronchial asthma
88. **Dystrophic calcinosis is classically seen in**
A. Extravasation of calcium salt during injection
B. Scleroderma
C. Hyperparathyroidism
D. Vitamin D toxicity
89. **Hypertrophic osteoarthropathy is most commonly due to**
A. Mesothelioma of pleura
B. COPD
C. Bronchogenic carcinoma
D. Fibrosing alveolitis
90. **Example of autoimmune arthritis is**
A. Rheumatoid arthritis
B. Haemophilic arthritis
C. Psoriatic arthritis
D. Osteoarthritis
91. **Regarding drug-induced SLE which is false**
A. Nephritis is rare
B. Hydralazine and procainamide are most common causes
C. Anti-histone antibodies are present
D. Central nervous system involvement is common
92. **Which of the following is commonly involved in Paget's disease**
A. Pelvis
B. Skull
C. Phalanges
D. Long bones of extremities
93. **Inhibition of 5-lipoxygenase is beneficial in the treatment of**
A. Rheumatoid arthritis
B. Hepato-renal syndrome
C. Bronchial asthma
D. Vasculitis

arthritis is

Rheumatoid arthritis is strongly associated with histocompatibility antigen

- A. DR3
- B. B27
- C. DR4
- D. B8

A 20-years woman has repeated attacks of myalgia, non-deforming arthralgia, pericarditis and pleural effusion for few years. The laboratory screening test should be

- A. Rose-Waaler agglutination test
- B. Antinuclear antibodies
- C. CD4 lymphocyte count
- D. ASO titre

If a patient of scleroderma with Raynaud's phenomenon immerses hand in cold water, the hand will

- A. Turn red
- B. Become white
- C. Turn blue
- D. Remain unchanged

Which is true regarding synovial fluid analysis in osteoarthritis

- A. High viscosity
- B. Cloudy in colour
- C. 4000-8000 cells/min³
- D. Low complement CH₅₀

Which of the following is recognised extra-articular manifestation of ankylosing spondylitis

- A. Mitral stenosis
- B. Acute pulmonary fibrosis
- C. Pericarditis
- D. Mononeuritis multiplex

Eosinophilic fasciitis is associated with all except

- A. Eosinophilia
- B. Raynaud's phenomenon
- C. Excessive consumption of L-tryptophan
- D. Usually a self-limiting disease

100. Nodal osteoarthritis is common in

- A. Hypertension
- B. Middle-aged females
- C. Diabetes mellitus
- D. Gout

101. In rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatoid factor is formed against

- A. IgG
- B. IgA
- C. IgM
- D. IgD

102. Extra-articular manifestations in rheumatoid arthritis are commonly associated with

- A. Low C₃
- B. Females
- C. High-titre rheumatoid factor
- D. Delayed age of onset

103. Penicillamine and cochlincine both are used in treatment of
A. Rheumatoid arthritis B. Systemic lupus erythematosus
C. Progressive systemic sclerosis D. Wilson's disease
104. Hydroxychloroquine toxicity does not produce
A. Maculopathy B. Corneal deposits
C. Optic atrophy D. Cataract
105. False-positive serological test (VDRL) persisting for 6 months is seen in all except
A. Yaws B. Leprosy
C. Antiphospholipid syndrome D. Glandular fever
106. Recurrent anterior uveitis is most characteristic of
A. Behcet's syndrome B. Rheumatoid arthritis
C. Systemic lupus erythematosus D. Sjogren's syndrome
107. Cytoid (colloid) bodies in the retina is recognised finding in
A. Cranial arteritis B. Retinal vein thrombosis
C. Systemic lupus erythematosus D. Reiter's syndrome
108. Still's disease is classically associated with all except
A. Sacroillitis B. Maculo-papular rash
C. Negative Rose-Waaler test D. Involvement of metacarpophalangeal joints
109. Commonest metabolic bone disease is
A. Osteoarthritis B. Rickets
C. Osteoporosis D. Osteomalacia
110. Avascular necrosis of bone is a recognised association in all except
A. Sickle-cell disease B. Parachute diving
C. Cushing's syndrome D. Post-renal transplant
111. Osteomalacia may be produced by therapy with all except
A. Phenytoin B. Glucocorticoids
C. Aluminium hydroxide D. Glutethimide

112. Polyarteritis nodosa is not manifested by
A. Mononeuritis multiplex B. Asthma
C. HbsAg positivity D. Erythema nodosum
113. Hyperostosis is seen in all except
A. Hyperthyroidism B. Paget's disease
C. Acromegaly D. Primary hyperparathyroidism
114. Which is false in rheumatoid arthritis so far as ARA criteria is concerned
A. Rheumatoid nodules B. Asymmetrical arthritis
C. Morning stiffness > 1 hour D. Arthritis of hand joints
115. Rheumatoid arthritis patients confront an increased risk of developing all except
A. Hodgkin's disease B. Leukaemia
C. Gastrointestinal malignancy D. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
116. Which is not true in pleural disease of rheumatoid arthritis
A. Exudative effusion B. Glucose 10-50 mg/dL
C. High CH_{50} D. Protein > 4 g/dL
117. 'Arthritis mutilans' is characteristic of
A. Psoriasis B. Reiter's syndrome
C. Behcet's syndrome D. Sjogren's syndrome
118. CREST syndrome is diagnosed by the presence of
A. Anti-RNP antibody B. Anti-centromere antibody
C. Anti-Jo-1 antibody D. Anti-histone antibody
119. Which type of collagen is abundant in bones
A. Type IV B. Type II
C. Type III D. Type I
120. Onion-skin spleen is classically seen in
A. Scleroderma B. Systemic lupus erythematosus
C. Mixed connective tissue disease D. Sjogren's syndrome
121. Drug-induced livedo reticularis is seen with
A. Amiodarone B. Finasteride
C. Amantadine D. Bromocryptine

122. *Brucella arthritis* commonly affects
A. Knee joint
B. Joints of hands
C. Spine
D. Metatarsophalangeal joint
123. *Sneddon's syndrome* in antiphospholipid syndrome has skin manifestation as
A. Livedo reticularis
B. Nail-fold thrombi
C. Erythema nodosum
D. Palpable purpura
124. *False-positive lupus band test* is seen in all except
A. Rosacea
B. Porphyria cutanea tarda
C. Mixed connective tissue disease
D. Rheumatoid arthritis
125. *Metacarpophalangeal joints* are usually not affected in
A. Osteoarthritis
B. Reactive arthritis
C. Ankylosing spondylitis
D. Rheumatoid arthritis
126. Which of the following usually presents as monoarthropathy
A. SLE
B. Rheumatoid arthritis
C. Gout
D. Sjogren's syndrome
127. *Anti-cytokine therapy* is usually not associated with
A. Demyelination
B. Anaphylaxis
C. Reactivation of latent tuberculosis
D. Reversible lupus-syndrome
128. *Jaccoud's arthropathy* is not characteristic of
A. Sarcoidosis
B. Reiter's syndrome
C. Rheumatic fever
D. Systemic lupus erythematosus
129. *ANF* is not found in SLE when there is
A. Overlap syndrome
B. Presence of lupus anticoagulant
C. Chronic renal failure
D. Presence of anti-cardiolipin antibody
130. All of the following rheumatological disorders are commonly encountered in diabetes mellitus except
A. Dupuytren's contracture
B. Cheiroarthropathy
C. Osteoarthritis of knee
D. Sacroillitis

131. Which is not used to treat acute gouty arthritis
- A. Etoricoxib
 - B. Allopurinol
 - C. Prednisolone
 - D. Colchicine
132. Finkelstein's test is positive in
- A. De Quervains' tenosynovitis
 - B. Cervical rib
 - C. Dupuytren's contracture
 - D. Ankylosing spondylitis
133. Which is not regarded as a 'small vessel' vasculitides
- A. Microscopic polyangiitis
 - B. Henoch-Schonlein purpura
 - C. Polyarteritis nodosa
 - D. Essential mixed cryoglobulinaemia

13. ENDOCRINOLOGY

- Features of hypoglycaemia do not include
 - Drenching sweat
 - Tachycardia
 - Tachypnoea
 - Brisk jerk
- Earliest changes observed by ophthalmoscope in background retinopathy of diabetes is
 - Venous dilatation
 - Microaneurysms
 - Increased capillary permeability
 - Arterio-venous shunts
- Which is not a part of metabolic 'syndrome X'
 - Hyperlipidaemia
 - Obesity
 - Ischaemic heart disease
 - Hypertension
- Thiazolidinedione group of antidiabetic is
 - Voglibose
 - Nateglinide
 - Rosiglitazone
 - Glimepiride
- Effect of diabetes on foetus includes all except
 - Microsomia
 - Hyperbilirubinaemia
 - Stillbirth
 - Open neural tube defect
- All are features of diabetic ketoacidosis except
 - Hyperthermia
 - Drowsiness
 - Dehydration
 - Air hunger
- Commonest cause of coma in a diabetic is
 - Diabetic ketoacidosis
 - Lactic acidosis
 - Hyperosmolar non-ketotic coma
 - Hypoglycaemia
- Which is not a feature of diabetes mellitus
 - Rubeosis iridis
 - Pseudo Argll Robertson pupil
 - Hippus
 - Isolated IIIrd cranial nerve palsy

Ans: 1-C 2-B 3-C 4-C 5-A 6-A 7-D 8-C

9. A patient of impaired fasting glucose ranges blood glucose value in between
A. 96-106 mg/dL B. 106-116 mg/dL
C. 100-125 mg/dL D. 116-130 mg/dL
10. Glycated fructosamine gives an indication of glycaemia control for last
A. 3 days B. 7 days
C. 10 days D. 14 days
11. Neurological features of myxoedema include all of the following except
A. Delayed relaxation of ankle jerk B. Cerebellar ataxia
C. Hypertonia D. Bradylalia
12. Hypoglycaemia may result from all except
A. Glycogen storage disease B. Chronic pancreatitis
C. Galactosaemia D. Post-gastrectomy
13. Which is not a neuromuscular feature of thyrotoxicosis
A. Myasthenic syndrome B. Brisk knee jerk
C. Hypokalaemic periodic paralysis D. Hyperkinesia
14. Myxoedema coma is characterised by
A. Hypertension B. Tachycardia
C. Euthermia D. Hypoventilation
15. Commonest cause of unilateral exophthalmos is
A. Cavernous sinus thrombosis B. Retrobulbar tumour
C. Chloroma D. Thyrotoxicosis
16. Thyroid eye disease is treated by all except
A. 1% methyl cellulose B. Prednisolone
C. 5% guanidine D. Levo-thyroxine
17. 'Microalbuminuria' is urinary albumin excretion ratio between
A. 10-100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$ B. 20-200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$
C. 30-300 $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$ D. 40-400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$

18. Hypothyroidism in neonatal period is manifested by all except
A. Prolonged physiological jaundice
B. Hoarse cry
C. Diarrhoea
D. Somnolence
19. Sleeping pulse rate is not increased in
A. Anxiety neurosis
B. Rheumatic carditis
C. Pulmonary tuberculosis
D. Atropinised patient
20. Which is not a feature of autonomic neuropathy in diabetes
A. Retrograde ejaculation
B. Gustatory sweating
C. Mononeuritis multiplex
D. Hypoglycaemic unresponsiveness
21. Beta-blockers can be used in all except
A. Glaucoma
B. Bronchial asthma
C. Anxiety states
D. Angina pectoris
22. Cardiovascular findings of thyrotoxicosis do not include
A. Loud S_1
B. Means-Lerman scatch
C. Water-hammer pulse
D. Ejection click
23. Myxoedema is characterised by all except
A. Butterfly rash in face
B. Sinus bradycardia
C. Solid oedema
D. Madarosis
24. Secondary hypothyroidism is not featured by
A. Normal cholesterol
B. Menorrhagia
C. Low TSH
D. Fine hairs
25. Thyroid acropachy is found in
A. Subclinical hypothyroidism
B. Graves' disease
C. Myxoedema
D. Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
26. Upper segment > lower segment of body is found in all (in dwarfism) except
A. Pituitary dwarf
B. Cretinism
C. Achondroplasia
D. Juvenile myxoedema
27. Acromegaly is associated with all of the following except
A. Acanthosis nigricans
B. Fibromata mollusca
C. Micrognathia
D. Cardiomegaly

28. Klinefelter's syndrome is characterised by
A. Small, soft testes
B. Chromosomal pattern 46, XO
C. Upper segment > lower segment of body
D. Gynaecomastia
29. Which of the following is not an intermediate-acting glucocorticoid
A. Cortisone
B. Triamcinolone
C. Prednisolone
D. Prednisone
30. Hirsutism may develop from all except
A. Psoralens
B. Diazoxide
C. Carbamazepine
D. Minoxidil
31. Tall stature is not characteristic of
A. Klinefelter's syndrome
B. Homocystinuria
C. Marfan's syndrome
D. Turner's syndrome
32. Which cranial nerve is not involved in acromegaly
A. VIII
B. III, IV, VI
C. V
D. II
33. Cushing's syndrome does not give rise to
A. Hirsutism
B. Peripheral neuropathy
C. Purple striae
D. Acne
34. Medical adrenalectomy is done by all except
A. Aminoglutethimide
B. Mitotane
C. Mexiletine
D. Metyrapone
35. "Pseudo-Cushing's syndrome" may be found in all except
A. Myxoedema
B. Chronic alcoholism
C. Obesity
D. Depression
36. Sheehan's syndrome presents with
A. Cardiac failure
B. Persistent lactation
C. Fever
D. Striking cachexia
37. Hypocalcaemia is produced by all except
A. Hysterical hypoventilation
B. Acute pancreatitis
C. Chronic renal failure
D. Osteomalacia

38. 'Menopause' may be manifested by all except
A. Hirsutism
B. Emotional lability
C. Osteoporosis
D. Phobic neuroses
39. Gynaecomastia may be produced after treatment with all except
A. Spironolactone
B. Digitalis
C. Cimetidine
D. Rifampicin
40. Primary hyperaldosteronism is not featured by
A. Diastolic hypertension
B. Paraesthesia
C. Alkalosis
D. Oedema
41. Thyrotoxicosis may be featured by all except
A. Myopathy
B. Pretibial myxoedema
C. Hypernatraemia
D. Atrial fibrillation
42. Which of the following is not associated with hypothyroidism
A. Loss of libido
B. Weight loss
C. Cardiac failure
D. Organic psychosis
43. Tetany is characterised by all of the following signs except
A. Trousseau's sign
B. Tinel's sign
C. Erb's sign
D. Peroneal sign
44. All of the following are featured by dermal hyperpigmentation except
A. Conn's syndrome
B. Bronchogenic carcinoma
C. Addison's disease
D. Haemochromatosis
45. Hyperparathyroidism is not featured by
A. Acute pancreatitis
B. Nephrocalcinosis
C. Palpable neck swelling
D. Pseudogout
46. Pheochromocytoma is not associated with
A. Weight gain
B. Fear of death (angor animi)
C. Paroxysmal hypertension
D. Constipation
47. Which is false regarding medullary carcinoma of thyroid
A. Cervical lymphadenopathy
B. High serum calcitonin
C. Carcinoid syndrome may be associated with
D. Psychosis

45. **Malignant hypercalcaemia is treated by all except**
A. Pamidronate B. Calcitonin
C. Calcitriol D. Glucocorticoids
46. **Most common type of carcinoma of the thyroid gland is**
A. Follicular B. Anaplastic
C. Papillary D. Mixed (follicular plus papillary)
47. **Features of Addison's disease do not include**
A. Diarrhoea B. Dizziness
C. Dermatitis D. Dehydration
48. **Pseudohypoparathyroidism is not associated with**
A. Cataract B. Raised level of plasma PTH
C. Mental retardation D. Reduced level of plasma phosphate
49. **Commonest cause of pheochromocytoma is**
A. Tumour of adrenal medulla B. Necrosis of adrenal gland
C. Small cell carcinoma of bronchus D. Adrenal cortical hyperplasia
50. **Commonest cause of Addison's disease is**
A. Granuloma B. Idiopathic atrophy
C. Inflammatory necrosis D. Malignancy
51. **All of the following are noted in Cushing's syndrome except**
A. Psychosis B. Systemic hypertension
C. Sexual precocity D. Osteoporosis
52. **Secondary hyperaldosteronism is associated with all except**
A. Congestive cardiac failure B. Nephrotic syndrome
C. SIADH D. Cirrhosis of liver
53. **Empty sella syndrome may be due to all except**
A. Sheehan's syndrome B. Spontaneous development
C. Pituitary tumour D. Post-irradiation necrosis of pituitary gland

57. Increased muscle mass with slowness of activity (Hoffman syndrome) is seen in
A. Acromegaly B. Myxoedema
C. Pseudohypoparathyroidism D. Myotonia dystrophica
58. All of the following develop into dwarfism except
A. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia B. Hypopituitarism
C. Homocystinuria D. Pseudohypoparathyroidism
59. Plummer's nails are a feature of
A. Atopic eczema B. Hypoparathyroidism
C. Thyrotoxicosis D. Multiple endocrine neoplasia-type 1
60. Froehlich's syndrome is characterised by all except
A. Infantilism B. Truncal obesity
C. Diabetes mellitus D. Mental retardation
61. The triad of hyponatraemia, haemodilution and urine hypertonic to plasma suggest diagnosis of
A. Nephrotic syndrome B. SIADH
C. Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus D. Addison's disease
62. 'Heel-pad thickness' for a male acromegaly should be
A. > 14 mm B. > 18 mm
C. > 19 mm D. > 21 mm
63. Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus may develop due to all except
A. Cystinosis B. Lithium-induced
C. Chronic hepatitis D. Heavy metal poisoning
64. All of the following drugs may produce galactorrhoea except
A. Salicylates B. Reserpine
C. Cimetidine D. Methyl dopa
65. All of the following produce hypergonadotropic hypogonadism except
A. Sertoli cell only tumour B. Klinefelter's syndrome
C. Kallman's syndrome D. Reifstein's syndrome

66. Which is not a part of multiple endocrine neoplasia-type I (Wermer's syndrome)
A. Pheochromocytoma
B. Tumour of pituitary
C. Tumour of pancreas
D. Hyperparathyroidism
67. Calcification of basal ganglia is seen in
A. Primary hyperparathyroidism
B. Hypoparathyroidism
C. Secondary hyperparathyroidism
D. Milk-alkali syndrome
68. Pheochromocytoma may be associated with following anomalies except
A. Neurofibromatosis
B. Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
C. Hyperparathyroidism
D. Addison's disease
69. Tertiary hyperparathyroidism is commonly found in
A. Rickets
B. Pseudohypoparathyroidism
C. Chronic renal failure
D. Malabsorption syndrome
70. Commonest enzymatic defect for development of congenital adrenal hyperplasia is
A. C-21 hydroxylase deficiency
B. 3β dehydrogenase deficiency
C. C-11 hydroxylase deficiency
D. C-17 hydroxylase deficiency
71. 'Brown tumour' of bone is found in
A. Primary hyperparathyroidism
B. Pseudohypoparathyroidism
C. Secondary hyperparathyroidism
D. Hypoparathyroidism
72. Primary aldosteronism is not featured by
A. Low plasma renin
B. Hypokalaemia
C. Oedema
D. Systemic hypertension
73. Which is not a feature of mucosal neuroma syndrome (multiple endocrine neoplasia-type III)
A. Cafe-au-lait spots
B. Blubbery lips
C. Kyphoscoliosis
D. Thickened ulnar nerve
74. Necrolytic migratory erythema is characteristic of
A. Insulinoma
B. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
C. Pancreatic cholera
D. Glucagonoma

75. Prader-Willi syndrome is featured by all except -
A. Mental retardation
B. Obesity
C. Hypertonia
D. Hypogonadism
76. Which of the following does not produce fasting hypoglycaemia
A. Galactosaemia
B. Insulinoma
C. Glucose-6-phosphatase deficiency
D. Systemic carnitine deficiency
77. Schmidt syndrome (polyglandular deficiency syndrome) is not associated with
A. Adrenal insufficiency
B. Hypoparathyroidism
C. Diabetes mellitus
D. Pheochromocytoma
78. All of the following produce hirsutism with virilisation except
A. Cushing's syndrome
B. Arrhenoblastoma
C. Malignant adrenal hyperplasia
D. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
79. Erythropoietin is secreted from
A. Mesenchymal tumours
B. Cerebellar haemangioblastoma
C. Juxtaglomerular tumour
D. Lymphoma
80. Turner's syndrome is not associated with
A. Shield-like chest
B. Aortic incompetence
C. Bilateral cubitus valgus
D. Webbing of neck
81. Melatonin is clinically used in
A. Pituitary tumour
B. Decompression sickness
C. High-altitude pulmonary oedema
D. Jet lag
82. POEMS syndrome aggregates polyneuropathy, organomegaly, M-proteins, skin changes and
A. Enlarged pituitary gland
B. Empyema thoracis
C. Endocrinopathy
D. Endocarditis
83. Sildenafil (Viagra) should be used with caution in
A. Retinitis pigmentosa
B. Diabetes mellitus
C. Endogenous depression
D. Hypertension

Vanillylmandelic acid (VMA) excretion is increased in urine in

- A. Conn's syndrome
B. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
C. Testicular feminisation syndrome
D. Pheochromocytoma

94.

Commonest cause of thyrotoxicosis is

- A. Multinodular goitre
B. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
C. Graves' disease
D. Well-differentiated carcinoma

95.

In pregnancy, antithyroid treatment of choice is

- A. Radio-active iodine
B. Carbimazole
C. Subtotal thyroidectomy
D. Corticosteroid

96.

Charcot joint in diabetes mellitus commonly affects

- A. Hip
B. Shoulder
C. Knee
D. Foot

97.

Osmoreceptors are present in

- A. Atria
B. Kidney
C. Anterior hypothalamus
D. Adrenal cortex

98.

The prostaglandins were first demonstrated in

- A. CSF
B. Urine
C. Semen
D. Blood

99.

Which is considered to be an endocrine organ

- A. Skin
B. Ciliary body
C. Small intestine
D. Breast

10

Epiphyseal dysgenesis is seen in

- A. Hypoparathyroidism
B. Secondary hyperparathyroidism
C. Cushing's syndrome
D. Hypothyroidism

10

Commonest site of insulinoma is in the pancreatic

- A. Tail
B. Head
C. Body
D. Same incidence everywhere

11

In Somogyi phenomenon commonly associated with type 2 diabetes mellitus, the dose of insulin should be

- A. Increased
B. Stopped
C. Decreased
D. Needs no change

94. Miglitol used in diabetes mellitus falls under category of drugs like
A. Alpha-glucosidase inhibitor B. Thiazolidinediones
C. Sulphonylureas D. Biguanides
95. Thyromegaly may develop from all except
A. Chlorpromazine B. Lithium
C. Phenylbutazone D. PAS
96. In the Klinefelter's syndrome
A. All the patients are infertile B. Plasma FSH is elevated
C. There may be shield-like chest D. Testes and breast atrophy
97. Which is not a recognised feature of myxoedema
A. Ascites B. Cerebellar ataxia
C. Increased incidence of pernicious anaemia D. Thyroid acropachy
98. Percussion myxoedema is characteristic of
A. Acromegaly B. Hypoparathyroidism
C. Sheehan's syndrome D. Hypothyroidism
99. Anorexia nervosa is not associated with
A. Hypokalaemia B. Primary amenorrhoea
C. Exclusively in females D. Low FSH and LH
100. 'Blubbery' lips are characteristic of
A. Mucosal neuroma syndrome B. McCune-Albright syndrome (MEN type III)
C. Osteogenesis imperfecta D. Schmidt syndrome (polyglandular deficiency syndrome)
101. Priapism may be a side effect of
A. Reserpine B. Octreotide
C. Methaqualone D. Trazodone
102. Which is false regarding prerequisites of oral glucose tolerance test
A. Restricted carbohydrate diet, 72 hours before test B. Patient will take 75 g of glucose orally during the test
C. Fasting overnight D. Should not smoke during the test

103. **Orlistat is used to treat**
A. Diabetic neuropathy
B. Obesity
C. Pseudopseudo-hypoparathyroidism
D. Anorexia nervosa
104. **Prolonged ingestion of iodine can produce goitre, and is known as**
A. Jod-Basedow effect
B. Sick euthyroid syndrome
C. Wolf-Chaikoff effect
D. Thyrotoxicosis factitia
105. **Priapism may be encountered in all except**
A. Spinal cord injury
B. Alprostadil therapy
C. Sick cell anaemia
D. Autonomic neuropathy
106. **Seminal emission may be absent in all except**
A. Phentolamine therapy
B. Parasympathetic denervation
C. Retrograde ejaculation
D. Androgen deficiency
107. **Advanced maternal age is a predisposing factor in**
A. Turner's syndrome
B. Ataxia-telangiectasia
C. Klinefelter's syndrome
D. True hermaphroditism
108. **Karyotype 47, XYY is**
A. True hermaphroditism
B. Supermale
C. Klinefelter's syndrome
D. Gonadal dysgenesis
109. **Commonest cause of 'ambiguous genitalia' in newborn is**
A. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
B. True hermaphroditism
C. Testicular feminisation syndrome
D. Pseudohermaphroditism
110. **Hurthle cells are pathognomonic of**
A. Pemphigus
B. Pinealoma
C. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
D. Insulinoma
111. **Psammoma bodies are seen in all except**
A. Papillary carcinoma of thyroid
B. Meningioma
C. Papillary serous cystadenoma of ovary
D. Carcinoma of body of pancreas

112. In a male subject if ovulation causes testicular pain, the diagnosis is
A. Gonadal dysgenesis
B. True hermaphroditism
C. Testicular feminisation syndrome
D. Pseudohermaphroditism
113. A female with negative Barr body and having lymphoedema of hand and foot is diagnostic of
A. 21-hydroxylase deficiency
B. Karyotype 47, XXY
C. Noonan syndrome
D. Karyotype 45, XO
114. Persistent muscular weakness is characteristic of
A. Conn's syndrome
B. Acromegaly
C. Hyperparathyroidism
D. Myxoedema
115. Galactorrhoea may be produced by all except
A. Reserpine
B. Butyrophenones
C. Verapamil
D. Gemfibrozil
116. Which of the following augment growth hormone release
A. Glucocorticoids
B. Somatostatin
C. Stress
D. Obesity
117. Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (SIADH) may be seen in all except
A. Guillain-Barre syndrome
B. Subacute bacterial endocarditis
C. Myxoedema
D. Bronchogenic carcinoma

14. GERIATRIC MEDICINE

1. Causes of 'falls' in old age include all except

A. Depression	B. Cognitive impairment
C. Taking digoxin	D. Postural hypotension
2. Which of the following drugs may be responsible for 'falls' in the elderly

A. Cetrizine	B. Leflunomide
C. Acarbose	D. Prazosin
3. Urinary incontinence in the elderly may be due to all except

A. Irritable bowel syndrome	B. Stool impaction
C. Atrophic vaginitis	D. Dementia
4. All of the following drugs may cause transient incontinence of urine except

A. Desimipramine	B. Spironolactone
C. Pseudoephedrine	D. Benzotropine
5. Which is false regarding cardiovascular changes in old age

A. Reduced pulse pressure	B. Widened aortic arch on X-ray
C. Increased risk of atrial fibrillations	D. Systolic hypertension
6. Which is not true regarding change in immune system in the elderly

A. False negative PPD response	B. ↓ T cell function
C. ↓ Autoantibodies	D. ↓ Bone marrow reserve
7. All are endocrinal changes in old age except

A. ↓ Renin	B. ↓ Vitamin D absorption
C. ↓ ADH	D. ↓ Thyroxine clearance
8. Which is not a physiological effect of aging

A. ↑ Residual volume of lung	B. ↑ Compliance of lung
C. ↓ Stroke volume	D. ↓ Insulin sensitivity

9. The treatment of choice of urinary incontinence in the elderly is
A. Prostatectomy
B. Toilet training
C. Oxybutynin
D. Surgery to reduce detrusor overactivity
10. Effects of aging on drug metabolism are due to all except
A. ↓ Lean body mass
B. ↓ Renal excretion
C. ↓ Plasma binding
D. ↑ Hepatic first-pass metabolism
11. All the following laboratory data are essentially unchanged in old age in comparison to reference ranges except
A. Serum LDH
B. Serum K⁺
C. Serum Na⁺
D. Serum amylase
12. In the aged, all of the following are raised in comparison to reference ranges except
A. Serum alkaline phosphatase
B. Serum globulin
C. Serum uric acid
D. Total leucocyte count
13. The presence of which of the following in an elderly does not imply significance
A. Fourth heart sound
B. Ejection click
C. Systolic murmurs of pulmonary stenosis
D. Third heart sound
14. Which of the following should arouse suspicion of underlying disease in a person over 70 years
A. Loss of vibration sensation
B. Presence of palmo-mental reflex
C. Loss of ankle jerk
D. Astereognosis
15. Alzheimer's disease is treated with
A. Trihydroaminoacridine
B. Amantadine
C. Lubeluzole
D. Donepezil
16. All of the following are age-related changes in physiologic function except
A. Decreased susceptibility to hypothermia
B. Increased T-suppressor cells
C. Increased autoimmunity
D. Decline in baroreceptor reflex

15. RADIOLOGY

- Ans: 1-C 2-B 3-D 4-D 5-A 6-B 7-D 8-A

9. **Geographic skull is characteristic of**
A. Cretinism B. Fragile-X syndrome
C. Multiple myeloma D. Hand-Schuller-Christian disease
10. **Hilar dance in fluoroscopy is diagnostic of**
A. Patent ductus arteriosus B. Aortic incompetence
C. Atrial septal defect D. Coarctation of aorta
11. **'String sign of Kantor' in barium meal X-ray of GI tract suggests**
A. Carcinoid syndrome B. Diverticulosis
C. Crohn's disease D. Irritable bowel syndrome
12. **Double bubble sign is diagnostic of**
A. Duodenal atresia B. Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
C. Jejunal atresia D. Pancreas divisum
13. **In barium enema, thumbprinting of colon is characteristically seen in**
A. Ulcerative colitis B. Ischaemic colitis
C. Pseudomembranous colitis D. Angiodysplasia of colon
14. **Ring shadow in IVP clinches the diagnosis of**
A. Papillary necrosis B. Cortical necrosis
C. Hypernephroma D. Tubular necrosis
15. **CT scan of brain may reveal ring shadows in all except**
A. Tuberculoma B. Brain abscess
C. Meningioma D. Neurocysticercosis
16. **Calcification of diaphragmatic pleura is characteristic of**
A. Silicosis B. Tuberculosis
C. Histoplasmosis D. Asbestosis
17. **Water lily sign in chest X-ray is pathognomonic of**
A. Encysted pleural effusion B. Congenital cystic disease of lung
C. Hydatid cyst D. Cystic fibrosis
18. **Calcification of meniscal cartilage is common in**
A. Rheumatoid arthritis B. Hypoparathyroidism
C. Pseudogout D. Renal osteodystrophy

19. Trummerfeld zone in X-ray of long bones is classically seen in
 A. Scurvy B. Acromegaly
 C. Rickets D. Down's syndrome
20. Rib notching at lower border in chest X-ray is characteristic of
 A. Hyperparathyroidism B. Neurofibromatosis
 C. Coarctation of aorta D. Multiple myeloma
21. Calcification of interspinous ligament is diagnostic of
 A. Reiter's syndrome B. Still's disease
 C. Hyperparathyroidism D. Ankylosing spondylitis
22. Oligoemic lung field in chest X-ray is caused by all except
 A. Truncus arteriosus B. Patent ductus arteriosus
 C. Fallot's tetralogy D. Pericardial effusion
23. Calcification of intervertebral disc is pathognomonic of
 A. Renal osteodystrophy B. Osteopetrosis
 C. Carcinoid syndrome D. Alcaptonuria
24. All are contraindications of MRI scan if the patient has the following except
 A. Cochlear implant B. Prosthetic heart valve
 C. Ventriculo-arterial shunt for hydrocephalus D. Pacemaker
25. MRI scan brain is preferred over CT scan in all except
 A. Calcification within a lesion B. Leukodystrophies
 C. Posterior fossa tumours D. Multiple sclerosis
26. Positive 'sniff test' on fluoroscopy clinches the diagnosis of
 A. Sympathetic palsy B. Trigeminal nerve palsy
 C. Phrenic nerve palsy D. Olfactory nerve palsy
27. Irregular filling defect of oesophagus in barium swallow is seen in all except
 A. Oesophageal varices B. Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease
 C. Monilial oesophagitis D. Diffuse oesophageal spasm

Osteosclerosis is characteristic feature of all except

- A. Marble bone disease
- B. Fluorosis
- C. Secondary deposits from prostatic carcinoma
- D. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

Which of the following does not fit in the barium enema findings of irritable bowel syndrome

- A. Accentuated haustrations
- B. Multiple, small ulcers
- C. Tubular appearance of the descending colon
- D. Spasticity of sigmoid colon

Which is false regarding Chilaiditi's syndrome

- A. Needs immediate operation in majority
- B. Mimics pneumoperitoneum
- C. Detected accidentally on straight X-ray of abdomen
- D. Bowel is interposed between liver and diaphragm

In X-ray, which of the following is not characteristic of rheumatoid arthritis

- A. Juxta-articular osteopenia
- B. Loss of articular cartilage
- C. Pencil-in-cup deformity
- D. Bone erosions

Basal ganglia calcification in CT scan is not a feature of

- A. Toxoplasmosis
- B. Hyperparathyroidism
- C. Pseudohypoparathyroidism
- D. Carbon monoxide poisoning

Thorotrast used in radiology is a carcinogen of

- A. Urinary bladder
- B. Stomach
- C. Liver
- D. Ovary

Flask-shaped lower end of femur is characteristic of

- A. Gaucher's disease
- B. Sarcoidosis
- C. Osteopetrosis
- D. Hunter's syndrome

All may have osteoblastic lesion except

- A. Carcinoid metastasis
- B. Breast malignancy
- C. Prostatic malignancy
- D. Malignancy of stomach

'Face of the giant Pancreas' sign in MRI brain is often diagnostic of

- A. Hydrocephalus
- B. Alzheimer's disease
- C. Huntington chorea
- D. Wilson's disease

16. GENETICS AND IMMUNITY

- Prolonged cell death is popularly known as**
A. Apoptosis B. Atopy
C. Necrosis D. Gangrene
- Amniocentesis is usually performed at**
A. 8 weeks B. 12 weeks
C. 16 weeks D. 24 weeks
- TNF- α is produced by all except**
A. T cells B. Monocyte
C. B cells D. Macrophages
- All of the following are B cell disorder immunodeficiency states except**
A. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome B. Di George's syndrome
C. X-linked agammaglobulinaemia D. Selective IgA deficiency
- HLA association of SLE is**
A. DR2 B. DR4
C. DR1 D. DR3
- Pyrimidines include all of the following except**
A. Cytosine B. Guanine
C. Thymine D. Uracil
- All are single gene disorders except**
A. Polyposis coli B. Sickle-cell anaemia
C. Turner's syndrome D. Alport's syndrome
- X-linked disorders include all except**
A. Cystic fibrosis B. Duchenne's muscular dystrophy
C. Haemophilia D. Nephrogenic diabetes mellitus

Ans: 1-A 2-C 3-C 4-B 5-D 6-B 7-C 8-A

9. Autosomal recessive disorders do not include
A. Ataxia-telangiectasia
B. Tuberous sclerosis
C. Homocystinuria
D. Gaucher's disease
10. Trisomy 13 is
A. Crouzon's syndrome
B. Patau's syndrome
C. Marfan's syndrome
D. Edward's syndrome
11. Diseases associated with triplet repeat sequences include all except
A. Friedreich's ataxia
B. Fragile-X syndrome
C. Huntington's disease
D. Refsum's disease
12. All of the following are genetic disorders associated with chromosome 19 abnormality except
A. Myotonic dystrophy
B. Familial hypercholesterolaemia
C. Prader-Willi syndrome
D. Leprechaunism
13. Transferrin has half-life of
A. 1-2 days
B. 3-4 days
C. 5-7 days
D. 8-9 days
14. Which is not included in mitochondrial DNA abnormality
A. Kearns-Sayre syndrome
B. Leber's optic atrophy
C. Myoclonic epilepsy
D. Parkinson's disease
15. Disorder in haemochromatosis lies in chromosome number
A. 3
B. 6
C. 16
D. 22
16. Which is not an X-linked dominant disorder
A. G6PD deficiency
B. Orofaciodigital syndrome
C. Vitamin D resistant rickets
D. Fabry's disease
17. Point mutations are the cause for development of all except
A. Sickle-cell anaemia
B. Cystic fibrosis
C. Diabetes mellitus
D. β -thalassaemia
18. Fragile-X syndrome has all the following features except
A. Large testes
B. Prognathism
C. Ventricular septal defect
D. Mental retardation

9-B 10-B 11-D 12-C 13-D 14-C 15-B 16-A 17-C 18-C

19. Arrest of mitosis by colchicine occurs in
A. Prophase
B. Metaphase
C. Anaphase
D. Telophase
20. Which determining factor is produced by SRY-gene
A. Testes
B. Gut
C. Ovary
D. Brain
21. 'Lyonisation' indicates inactivation of chromosome
A. X
B. Autosomes
C. X and Y both
D. Y
22. Which is not an autoimmune disorder
A. Pemphigus vulgaris
B. Antiphospholipid syndrome
C. Wilson's disease
D. Hashimoto's thyroiditis
23. Which of the following immunoglobulins has longest half-life
A. IgA
B. IgE
C. IgM
D. IgG
24. Which of the following is not a monogenic disorder
A. Achondroplasia
B. Schizophrenia
C. Myotonia dystrophica
D. Malignant hyperthermia